New-York Tribune.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Military Division of West Mississippi.

The guerrillas of Missouri are at last getting their deserts. Every one that Gen. Rosecrans captures now is immediately tried by a military commission, and if proof is shown of his having acted as a guerrilla, he is sentenced to be shot or hung, generally the latter. Six more will suffer the penalty of the law on the 9th of September next. William Meyers, 9th Missouri Volunteers, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at Jefferson City, Mo., for the murder of a member of his company. General Rosecrans has approved the sentence of a military commission in the case of Miss Ann Fickle, convicted of harboring guerrillas, and murdering a Federal soldier in assisting them to escape. She was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison of Missouri for ten years.

Mr. T. M. Cook, correspondent of the *New-York Herald*, and Mr. J. B. Chadwick correspondent of the New-York Tribune, both with General Granger's command, have been ordered beyond the lines by General Canby, for the publication of news valuable to the enemy. The steamer Lancaster was fired into fifteen miles below Natchez on the 28th, by a battery of artillery. The shots struck the boat. Nobody hurt. The Rebel battery was supported by 500 cavalry. Gen. Brayman, commanding at Natchez, sent a force in pursuit of the steamers Clark and Anthony reported captured by the Rebels up the Yazoo River, but it is ascertained that they arrived safely at Vicksburg with good cargoes of cotton.

General Banks has written a letter to some gentlemen of color in New-Orleans, to say that a recent oppressive and indiscriminate conscription of colored people there was in consequence of an error, and those arrested have been discharged. He ends by saying:

"I recognize the alacrity with which the people you represent organized the regiments in 1862, and also at the time when the safety of the city was threatened in 1863, during the siege of Port Hudson, and acknowledge with great obligations which the Government of the United States owes to you and to them.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. Banks,
Major-General Commanding."

Information from the Rio Grande says that the Rebel General Ford occupied Brownsville, Texas, two days after our troops evacuated the place, and proceeded to rent out the property of Unionists, but the Mayor of the city continued to exercise his functions. Ford has only a small force, and is evidently prepared for a rapid retreat, if necessary.

Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, corrects the statements published in the newspapers concerning the exchange of prisoners at Tyler, Texas. He says that no right has been waived temporarily or permanently in the exchange, which is man for man, leaving all matters in dispute where they stood before.

Reports from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., say that Shelby and Marmaduke recently made an attack on Pine Bluff, and that reinforcements had been sent to the latter place from Little Rock. Nothing definite is known.

Gen. Canby has authorized Col. Dwight, as commissioner of exchange, to effect an immediate release of our prisoners, some 3,500 in number, now in Camp Ford, Texas.

Military Division of the Mississippi.

Advices from Memphis say that Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting cotton now at Memphis to be [illegible]pped North; also establishing supply [illegible] District of Tennessee, and stating the [illegible] supplies which may be imported to such [illegible] Memphis is limited to ten millions of dollars [illegible] of supplies per month; Paducah to one [illegible]red thousand, and Columbus to thirty thousand. The supplies are to be sold only by loyal [illegible]rchants to loyal persons, residing in the limits of [illegible] district. The order also provides that no contraband of war, nor liquors, drugs, medicines, salt, cotton cards or gray cloth shall be imported, except with the approval of the Commanding General. Merchants in Memphis having cotton cards and gray cloths are ordered immediately to ship them to some loyal State. General Washburne compliments his officers and men, and the Memphis Militia for their prompt and soldierly conduct in the defense of the city against the Rebel forces under General Forrest. The best estimates place our loss in the recent raid on Memphis at 15 killed, 50 wounded, and 140 missing, the latter including 89 citizens. The Government transport J. C. Miller was captured, plundered and burned, on the 10th inst., on the Arkansas river, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, by guerrillas. All the persons on board, including thirty soldiers, were taken prisoners.

The force that entered Memphis on Sunday, the 21st, consisted of nine Rebel regiments of cavalry and four guns, commanded by Gen. Forrest, in person. The Rebels captured about 250 prisoners, mostly 100 days men. Many of these subsequently escaped, but others were murdered. They fired on the patients in the hospitals, shot several of the sick soldiers, and captured others. The prisoners they took, who were unable to keep up with their cavalry, were killed. The rebels suddenly left the city about six o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight occurred near Lane's, lasting two hours, in which the enemy were severely punished, and driven off. It was here that Cols. Starr and Kendrick were wounded. In coming through Lane's the rebels captured two guns and a portion of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, and a number of one hundred days men; but were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat. After the retreat, General Forrest sent in a flag of truce asking for an exchange of prisoners, which was denied. Lieut. Harrington, of the Third U. S. Artillery, was killed in the Gayoso House. When last heard from (7 o'clock on Monday morning) the rebels were eight miles beyond Mounceugh Peak, in full retreat. Col. Winslow's cavalry were pursuing them.

At an early hour on Saturday, the 20th, a party of twenty or thirty guerrillas made a raid into Woodburn, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. After robbing the only store in the place, they set fire to the depot. As the down freight train would be due in a short time, they rolled on the track a hogshead of sugar and one of tobacco. The train came along at full speed, and came so near the obstructions before they were discovered that it was impossible to check up, so more steam was pressed on and the speed of the train increased. The cow-catcher struck the hogsheads, throwing them off the track, and the train passed on. The guerrillas, seeing that they were foiled, fired a volley of musketry into it, but fortunately no one was injured.

In his late raid upon the Macon Railroad, Gen. Kilpatrick struck it near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing many prisoners. He destroyed the guns except one, which he brought in, together with 70 prisoners, finding the majority of the latter too much of an incumbrance. The rumor that Gen. Steadman and Col. Streight had been killed in the recent battle near Dalton, is contradicted. Both are alive and well.

Officers who left Abbeville, Miss., on the 16th, report that everything is progressing favorably with Smith's expedition. It is believed the rebels will make a stand at Okolona, near which place are strong fortifications, but Smith is determined not to attack them, as he can pass without doing so. Smith, it is believed, outnumbers the rebel forces, which are greatly demoralized since the defeat at Tupelo. The rebels surprised our picket-post, two miles from town, capturing twenty-one men.

Memphis advices of the 23d say that the 7th Illinois Cavalry has returned from the pursuit of the Rebels under General Forrest. At last accounts (on Monday) the Rebels crossed the Coldwater River, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola. They expected to create a diversion in Gen. Smith's expedition. Gen. Forrest told one of our officers, under a flag of truce, that on Sunday General Grierson occupied Oxford, Miss.

Twenty-five guerrillas dashed into Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday, the 27th, killed three negro soldiers and a Lieutenant of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry. They then set on fire the wharf-boat containing two thousand dollars worth of stores. They remained only fifteen minutes, and were pursued by the Home Guard. A rebel sympathizer was shot by Capt. Wilson while resisting arrest.

Lt.-Col. Johnson, of the 52d Kentucky, overtook the Rebel Johnson's forces at Canton, Ky., on Aug. 22d, while they were attempting to cross the river, killed 15, wounded a notorious guerrilla, and captured a large number. Adam Johnson is severely wounded and a prisoner.

A detachment of Gen. Gilbert's command, under Lieut.-Col. Edgerton of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, attacked Rogersville, Tenn., on the morning of the 22d, killing 23 and capturing 35 Rebels, among them Colonel Walker and several non-commissioned officers.

Nashville was much excited on the 30th over a story that Wheeler, with 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry, was between McMinnville and Murfreesboro', on their way to attack Nashville. There is nothing to confirm the report.

A number of guerrillas crossed into Butler county, Ky., on the 21st. They were encountered by the Greyson Horse Guard, who killed four of them and captured the remainder.

Dispatches from a scouting party on the Rebel Gen. Wheeler's flank say they have learned that it is the intention of Gen. Wheeler to invade Kentucky.

Naval.

Capt. Peeling, of the schooner Maria L. Davis, has arrived and reports as follows:

"August 25th, in lat. 34:12, long. 73:50, passed a propeller with two masts and two smoke-stacks, painted lead color, with a red bottom, and showing American colors. Her mainmast was gone about twenty feet above the decks. She burnt soft coal, was in light trim, and was steering directly for the Maria L. Davis, when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was supposed to be the pirate Tallahassee."

Captain Peeling crowded on all sail and escaped.

The U. S. steamer Tacony, arrived at the Washington Navy-Yard on the 30th from Albemarle Sound, N. C., where she has been on duty for some months. She brings no special news from that quarter. The Rebel ram Albemarle keeps out of sight and danger, but our boats are fully prepared for her appearance. Some of them since the encounter between the Sassacus and the Rebel ram have been armed with iron prows. Among the officers of the Albemarle is Ensign Somers, who was on the Satellite when she was captured in July, 1862, by the Rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock, when he was badly wounded while resisting the enemy.

The Navy Department has information from Admiral Dahlgren of a brilliant descent into rebel territory, in which Commander Colvocoresses captured a lieutenant and twenty privates of Company F, Third South Carolina Cavalry, and dispersed the remainder. He also captured their arms and equipments, burned their encampment, and destroyed two large salt works; captured six overseers and seventy-one slaves, destroyed a bridge on the main road from Savannah, and captured a mail.

The blockade runner Lillian, for Nassau, N.P., was captured on the 25th inst. off Washington, by the gunboats Gettysburg and Keystone State and Massachusetts. Several shots were fired at her before she surrendered, one of which took effect two feet below the water line, producing a bad leak, and another cutting off a man's hand. The leak was stopped, and the prize taken into Beaufort, N. C. She will be sent to Boston. Her cargo consisted of 721 bales of cotton, 50 of which were thrown overboard. The Lillian is an iron vessel, and very fast. Her commander is said to be Capt. Maffit, formerly of the pirate Florida.

The U. S. steamer Connecticut, Commander Almy, has arrived at Boston from the Southern coast, where she delivered to the different squadrons 650 sailors. She left 225 of them with Admiral Farragut's squadron, having arrived in good time, a few days after the severe battle in Mobile Bay, when the men were much wanted to supply the places of the killed and wounded.

We learn from Doboy Sound, Georgia, that an expedition from the sloop-of-war Saratoga recently went forty miles inland, where they captured forty cavalrymen, together with their horses, arms and camp equipments, and burnt a splendid bridge on the Gulf Railroad. The expedition returned, after an absence of four days, with all their prisoners, and without losing a man.

Among several other naval officers who have recently mysteriously disappeared, is Acting Ensign J. O. Shaw, late of the United States steamer Tahoma. The Navy Department have in vain sought information concerning him.

Southern News.

We have Richmond papers of the 22d. They are not very jolly; indeed, the most rabid fire-eaters, who, a year ago, would have had a violent attack of *rabies* at the mention of "peace," are now discussing the probabilities of that event with commendable sobriety and earnestness. *The Examiner* urges the utmost energy and vigilance in military administration. "It is the only way to sustain the peace party, which owes its existence solely to the success of Confederate arms. The enemy is waking up again, and from the present moment until the day of the Yankee Presidential election, we shall have hot and heavy war, which will require all our skill and courage to thwart." *The Sentinel* sustains the views of *The Examiner*, and counsels patience and circumspection to carry the Rebellion through the critical stage of the war which is now upon it. The Rebels of course claim a great victory in the fight of Friday on the Weldon Road but confess dolefully that Grant still holds his place. The battle of Sunday they had not heard from, the latest dispatches being dated on Saturday. Lt.-Gen. A. P. Hill commanded in Friday's fight. The Rebels say they drove the Union forces back three-quarters of a mile, twenty-two hundred prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, were captured; night ended the fight. "The Unionists still hold the Weldon Railroad." The Rebel losses were not heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded. Maj. Lawson 59th Virginia, was killed. The Union loss was not ascertained. We quote sundry items: "During Saturday afternoon there were received at Libby prison, from Petersburg and other places, thirteen hundred and forty-nine Yankee prisoners of war, including eighty-nine commissioned officers, with Brigadier-General Hayes, of General Warren's corps. The number of prisoners of war near Andersonville, Ga., is thirty eight thousand. The bad policy of congregating such an army of prisoners in one spot must be apparent to the authorities. The Yankee Government never commit that blunder. The powder works located at Charlotte, North Carolina, blew up some days since, killing three men and wounding several others. Maj.-Gen. Frank Gardner assumes command of the Gulf District to-day, August 17th. The people are pleased with him. Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them, wounding several. Hopes are entertained of an early exchange of the prisoners at Dauphin Island. A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at two thousand, crossed the Perdido River yesterday, advancing toward Mobile Bay. A heavy Yankee force is in North Mississippi, whose destination is supposed to be Mobile." A dispatch from Charleston, of the 20th, says: "Captain Dickenson, with a greatly inferior force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida, on the 10th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery, and one hundred stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered."

It appears from Richmond papers that the same rumors relative to the appointment of Peace Commissioners prevail in the South as here. The Richmond *Sentinel* of Aug. 24th states there was considerable excitement in that city, Sunday last, at the Petersburg depot, on the arrival of the train from that place, it having been rumored that Peace Commissioners appointed by Lincoln, were expected to arrive. The crowd that gathered at the depot looked upon every well-dressed man carrying a carpet-sack as a Peace Commissioner. The reporter of the *Sentinel* says, judging from the number of that class of persons who came on the train, there were about twenty-five.

A Rebel force commanded by Major Whitford and Capt. Keyoe, recently went to Greensboro', N. C., for conscripts for the Rebel army, and the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the Rebels were driven from Greensboro'. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. Keyoe was killed, and Major Whitford mortally wounded.

Montgomery papers of a week ago say that the railroad from that city to Atlanta, destroyed by Gen. Rousseau, cannot possibly be put in running order before the first of September. There is difficulty in getting iron, which at last reports was held at two hundred and fifty dollars per ton; also difficulty in getting laborers.

It is said that after the receipt in Richmond of the news of Grant's seizure of the Weldon Railroad, flour advanced one hundred dollars per barrel. At this rate, it will ere long be barrel for barrel of paper for flour.

The Savannah *News* says two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy at Pulaski, and many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Governor Brown's enrolling officers.

We are told, from Newbern, that the new Rebel pirate Coquette, at Wilmington, is now receiving her armament. She is the most formidable one yet built.

Miscellaneous.

Gen. Burnside made a speech at Center Harbor, N. H., on the 29th, in which he said:

I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when the despondency which now prevails will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly. I refer to this because I have lately witnessed this despondency and been surprised at it. Why, I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I heard in our whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg! People seem to think that our armies are wearing out without a corresponding exhaustion of the enemy. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his home resources untouched, and can lose far more than the South and still break down the rebellion.

Gen. Lockwood, 3d brigade, 8th corps, has been directed by Maj.-Gen Wallace to detail a competent officer from his command to proceed to the late residence of Mr. Ishmael Day, Baltimore county, Maryland, and make an estimate of the damages sustained by him in the destruction of his property by the Rebels during the late raid, and assess and collect from the disloyal and disaffected persons residing within a radius of five miles of Mr. Day's farm a sum equal to the amount of the damages sustained by him, and to pay the same, when collected, to Mr. Day. The levy will be made upon the individuals according to their taxation list. Our readers will remember that Mr. Day was the brave Unionist who upheld the Stars and Stripes against a whole regiment of Rebel marauders.

Advices from the West state that seven men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, *en route* for Salina to Fort Ellsworth with dispatches, were attacked by upwards of two hundred Indians, and four of them killed. Large bodies of Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Salina Rivers, and all the valleys west of Kansas are swarming with them. About five settlers' families are encamped thirty miles North of Fort Riley. The savages are said to have captured over three thousand horses and mules, besides a large amount of cattle, during the past six weeks. The population of the various tribes banded together for war is about eighteen thousand, four thousand of whom are warriors.

Mosby's men appeared in the vicinity of Falls Church on Tuesday night, Aug. 23d, and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock the garrison of the stockade at Annandale, consisting of 275 men of the 16th New-York Cavalry, was attacked by the enemy under the leadership of Mosby, who had with him two pieces of artillery and from two to three hundred men. On taking his position Mosby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns, the cannonading lasting three-quarters of an hour. The garrison still holding out, Mosby withdrew.

Major-General Heintzelman issued an order on Saturday prohibiting express, railroad, or other forwarding companies, from forwarding or delivering arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind, within the limits of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, for the next sixty days, without a permit from headquarters; also prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this time.

The Poughkeepsie district provost-marshal has received the following order from his superior at Albany:

Keep volunteering up as much as possible after the 5th of September, and let it be known that volunteers will be counted on the quota of the present call up to the last practicable moment before the drafted are accepted and sent to rendezvous.

The *Vicksburg Herald* of the 16th has an account of a mutiny of a part of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, on the steamer Olive Branch, which was only quelled by the prompt action of the commander of the gunboat Benton. Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the Benton. The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard.

The President has approved Gen. Grant's order relieving Baldy Smith from command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and directing him to proceed to New-York and await orders, with his staff. He has also approved the orders assigning Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord to the command of that corps, and Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney to the command of the Tenth Corps.

Supervisor Blunt's report on naval enlistments in this city shows that from the 15th of April, 1861, to April 4, 1864, there were 23,980 men enlisted, representing 49,014 years of service. Mr. Blunt urges Gov. Seymour to try to get these men credited upon our quota. Should it be done, we should have (including enlistments in the land service) an excess of more than 10,000 over our required number.

W. Howe, of the 116th Pennsylvania regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin at noon, 26th inst., for desertion, and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery County, Penn., a few months since. The execution was witnessed by a very large number of prisoners.

In consequence of indications pointing to resistance to the draft in Ohio, Governor Brough, of that State, has issued a proclamation warning the people against such a course, and pointing out the severe penalties which will be sure to follow any such rash attempt.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday last says a body of Yankee cavalry was reported on Friday moving westward from Warren's army, through Dinwiddie County.

Recruiting in Alabama and Northern Georgia is very dull. Two hundred and twenty-five agents from the Northern States so far have not enlisted one hundred and fifty accepted recruits.

Rhode Island has filled her quota under the new call, by voluntary enlistments, hence she is out of the draft.

Two hundred of the Rebel prisoners taken at Fort Gaines have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance.

Nine guerrillas and Rebel spies were shot by the military authorities at Paducah on Aug. 22 and 23.

About thirty thousand Union prisoners are confined at Andersonville, Georgia.

Major-General Butler is North, on a brief furlough.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

New Granada and the Government of the United States of America on the 12th day of June, 1848, entered into a treaty by which the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama. Peru, a friendly country, now asks the United States of Colombia, heretofore known as New Granada, to prevent Spain from transporting her troops across the Isthmus for the purpose of making war upon Peru. Colombia calls upon the Government of the United States to fulfill her guaranty, and prevent Spain from transporting her troops as before mentioned. Our Government find no difficulty in determining that it is our plain duty to perform the obligations set forth in the treaty wherever a demand shall be made by the proper party; and in the solution of the latter part, of this proposition, was found the only doubt or cause for hesitancy. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, who, upon consideration and examination of the facts, finds that New-Granada and the United States of Colombia are one and the same government. So that we must send troops and vessels of war, if need be, to maintain the stipulation of the treaty and prevent Spain from transporting troops across the Isthmus. It appears the treaty also guarantees the absolute sovereignty of New-Granada over the territory named.

A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State from an eminent banker of Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars to be paid into the Treasury, seventy per cent. in outstanding bonds, ten per cent. in U. S. paper currency, and twenty per cent. in coin, the loan to run seventy-five years, at an interest of 3 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in coin. The whole amount to be disposed of among the people of the continent of Europe, on the principle of premium loans. The principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty-five years of the term in equal semi-annual installments, the Government paying the current interest, premiums, and principal, which would require but fifty millions per annum during the seventy-five years. The sum of these payments covering the thousand millions of principal, eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of premiums, and one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of interest. It will be observed that this annual payment of fifty millions is, in fact, no more than the interest of a thousand millions at five per cent. Whether the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of the German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend directs chief mustering-officers and commissioners of musters to furnish to the Adjutant-General's office, on the 10th, 20th, and last day of every month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a *consolidated report of credits*, according to the prescribed form, of the number (not giving the names of men) of enlisted men mustered in under their supervision during the ten days, showing the State, enrolment district, and sub-district, (county *and* town and ward,) to which the men are credited. Where there is a chief-commissary of musters for a Department, the reports from commissaries of musters will be forwarded through him. The chief commissary will be required to satisfy himself of the completeness and correctness of such reports, and that all musters made in the Department for which he is chief-commissary are included. The weekly reports of credits heretofore required are discontinued.

The popular opinion that Admiral Farragut is to be at once sent to Wilmington, and that an expedition against that port is organizing, is wholly incorrect. His work in Mobile Bay does not cease even with the capture of Fort Morgan. Moreover, the job at Wilmington is one in which no considerable success can be achieved, except by combined attack of the army and navy; and desirable as it is that the place should be reoccupied and repossessed, the emergencies of Grant and Sherman require that every available man should be sent to them at present.

Secretary Fessenden has issued orders that parties holding Seven-Thirty notes, due October 1st, may present them in any amount at once and have them funded, with interest to maturity in six per cent. bonds, due after 1881. There is about sixty-four million dollars of this loan yet outstanding. The intimation that some arrangement is making for funding Certificates of indebtedness falling due before March next in the Ten-Forty loan at par, is denied by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, notifying holders of seven-thirty notes, dated October 1st, 1861, that they may be presented immediately in any amount, to be exchanged for six per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30th, 1888. The interest on the seven-thirty notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1st, and the six per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1st.

The President, by proclamation, has declared Newport, Vermont, entitled, to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces. The State Department has been officially informed that the Governor of Canada prohibited the exportation of Anthracite Coal from that Province in any manner or way, whatsoever.

Some time ago a man named Charles Beavers, who had belonged to Mosby's guerrillas, took the oath of allegiance; but this he violated, and was again captured as a guerrilla. Having been convicted of the crime he was hanged on the Old Capitol Prison premises.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the month of August, will be about seventeen million dollars. It is believed that with cooler weather and the opening of Fall business, the receipts for September will be twenty millions.

Governor Stone has adjusted accounts between Iowa and the Provost-Marshal General's Department. The balance sheet shows the State ahead on former calls, and with less than four thousand to raise under the present call.

The Attorney-General having decided that the law of last session concerning the pay of colored troops gives them the same money, clothing, etc., as white soldiers get, orders have been issued to carry out the law and the decision. It was high time.

No evidence had reached Washington up to noon on the 25th, of the truth of the reported killing of Fitz Hugh Lee, and the mortal wounding of Gen. A. P. Hill. The story is not believed at the capital.

The Government has entered suit against Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond to recover $450,000, the amount of the alleged fraud on his part in the purchase of supplies.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported at the Treasury Department on the 30th, amount to $500,000 and to the ten-forty loan $231,000.

New-York.

The ship Victoria arrived from London on Wednesday night, Aug. 24th, bringing as a passenger Franz Muller, the suspected murderer of Mr. Briggs. Mr. Briggs it will be remembered, when returning home on Saturday night, the 9th of July, in a first-class carriage on the North London Line, was assaulted, robbed of a gold watch, and thrown out of the carriage. He was found by the driver of the following train, insensible, and died on the following day. The murderer, evidently by mistake, left his own hat in the carriage and took Mr. Briggs's, and on Monday Mr. Briggs's chain was exchanged for another by a jeweler named Death. A reward of £300 was offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and the description of the man calling on Mr. Death was published. A cabman named Matthews came to look at the hat in possession of the police, and recognized it as one he had recently bought for a person named Muller, and gave to the police a box given by Muller to his daughter, and a photograph which was immediately recognized by Mr. Death as that of his customer, and Mr. Death also identified the box as the one he had given him to put the chain in. Meanwhile Muller had set off for America, having told all his friends where he was going, after having pawned the chain and sold the ticket to a fellow-lodger. The chain was obtained by the police, and again Mr. Death identified it. The portrait of Muller was also identified by the booking clerk of the ship in which he was supposed to have sailed, and acting on the information thus obtained Inspectors Tanner, Kerrissey and Sergeant Clarke, with Mr. Death and Matthews the cabman, left for New York. Arrived here arrangements were made for his arrest with Marshal Murray and Superintendent Kennedy, and on the vessel being signaled off Sandy Hook the officers were waiting to board her at the quarantine station. On their boarding the Victoria, the captain, who had been informed by the pilot of the state of things and kept Muller under strict surveillance, called a number of the passengers aft under the pretense of their being examined by the health officer, and on Muller (who was among them) answering to his name, he was arrested and charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs. He denied being guilty, saying he "could prove he was not there that night at all." He was kept on board the vessel during the night, and next morning taken to police headquarters, where a portrait was taken of him.

The proceedings in Muller's case were resumed on Saturday morning before Mr. Commissioner Morton. Counsel for the prisoner asked for a further adjournment of the case, on the ground that they had not sufficient opportunity to examine the depositions and consult with the accused, but this request the Commissioner refused to grant. Chauncey Schaffer, esq., then addressed the Court for the prisoner, contending at great length, and with much eloquence, that the Ashburton Treaty was in violation of the article of the Constitution ordaining that no person shall be held to trial without indictment or presentment by a grand jury; that admitting the treaty, and the laws passed in consequence, to be constitutional, that a state of what was called in international law-books, unsolemn, mixed warfare at present existed between this country and Great Britain, owing to the citizens of the latter having sent out ships of war against the United States, and otherwise having committed acts of hostility against this country, whereby all treaties were suspended between the two powers, and all claims of the citizens or government of the one State upon those of another annulled; and last, that the evidence of Mr. Thomas Lee completely exonerated the prisoner from the charge of being present on the night of the murder. Mr. Marbury briefly replied, recapitulating the facts of the case—and the Commissioner said that he had fully made up his mind on the case, and could not refuse the certificate of the Secretary of State asked for by the prosecution. The report and certificate of the Commissioner upon the case were then prepared, and have been sent to Washington, whence, in due course, will be received the warrant of the President and Secretary of State for the extradition of the prisoner. It is expected that Inspector Tanner will leave for England with his prisoner on Saturday next.

Howard, the author of the forged proclamation, was released from his confinement at Fort Lafayette on the 27th. He owes his release principally to the kindness of his personal friends and relatives, and especially to the untiring perseverance of his father, who has left no effort untried to obtain the freedom of his son. He circulated petitions for signatures, and visited Washington several times, and finally succeeded in obtaining an order which was honored by the gentleman in command of the Fort. Whether the Government proposes to institute legal proceedings against him or not, has not been stated. Mallison, who merely acted as the amanuensis of Howard, and is the least guilty of the two, remains in confinement.

Letters from Rome, says the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, state that Pius IX. intends to make a Cardinal of the new Archbishop. There being a larger number of Roman Catholics in this country than in England, their clergy, it is claimed, being entitled to that distinction. The late Archbishop Hughes died before obtaining from the Pope that mark of esteem with which his successor will be honored.

Marshal Murray, at a late hour on the 22d, seized thirty-two cases, containing from fifty to eighty revolvers each, of the Savage Arms Company patent. These revolvers were a portion of a lot purchased in this city for the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, and were stored at No. 42 Walker-street, where the seizure took place, awaiting shipment.

Mullaly, editor of *The New-York Metropolitan Record*, has been discharged from custody by United States Commissioner Osborne, before whom he was brought on a charge of violating the law against inciting resistance to the draft. The Commissioner's reason was, he said, that resistance to the draft cannot be incited until the draft is actually being made.

The following New-York officers have been dismissed the service for various offenses: Captains William Smith, 115th; James F. Thompson, 169th; Lieutenants Roswell E. Irish, 12th Battery; John Lynch, 164th; Myron E. Dunlop, 14th Heavy Artillery; and Augelo Durand, 20th Cavalry.

Alexander S. Johnson, of New-York, has been appointed Commissioner, under the treaty of July, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

The Dacotah left New-York on Aug. 8th for Havana and other ports, with a large U. S. mail, and has not been heard of since. Some parties have expressed suspicions that she has in some way been carried into Wilmington or some other Rebel port.

Political.

Several prominent Abolitionists, including Elizur Wright and S. G. Howe, have written to General Fremont, speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new convention be called to select a new candidate. They ask if Fremont would withdraw provided Lincoln will do so. Gen. Fremont replies that he would not be at liberty to do so without first consulting his party.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee had a long session at Washington, but no business of a public character was transacted. Their next meeting will be held in New-York. Our dispatch says: "So far from there being any probability whatever of President Lincoln's withdrawing from the canvass, as some have suggested, the gentlemen composing the Committee express themselves confident of his reelection."

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Aug. 25th states that Col. R. W. Thompson, Provost-Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, on Wednesday afternoon seized from a saloon-keeper in Terre Haute who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," *fifty-six kegs*, containing *sixteen hundred pounds of powder*, which had been purchased for the use of members of that treasonable order, and was no doubt destined for Sullivan County.

C. L. Weller, Postmaster in San Francisco under Buchanan's and Pierce's administrations, and brother of ex-Governor Weller, was arrested on the 25th by order of General McDowell, for uttering language at a Democratic club meeting calculated to discourage enlistments, and incite to violent resistance to the draft, if one should be made here. Weller is a man of some note in the Democratic party, and chairman of the State Central Committee.

The called session of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on the 20th, to meet again on the 29th inst. In the House a resolution was offered calling on President Lincoln to remove Secretary Stanton from the War Department for inefficiency. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the arrival of the steamers New-York and Edinburgh we have four days' later news from Europe.

The Rebel privateer Florida has again been heard from. In company with the steam cruiser Electric Spark she has destroyed, toward the close of July, off the coast of Brazil, the American merchant ship Imilean, having taken out $70,000 in specie, and her extremely valuable cargo. An English captain, who has just arrived in the Mersey, reports having spoken the Florida, on the 17th of July, a few miles Southeast of the Azores. The Kearsarge was to return to New-York, her place in the Channel being filled by the Iroquois. The Niagara was at Lisbon, but her destination was not known.

United States Bonds continue to be largely imported into Germany, and are absorbed as fast as they arrive. *The Times* says that each successive fall in these securities seems to be regarded by the holders with gratification, as they are enabled thereby to increase their purchases, feeling sure of ultimate payment in full.

A magnificent and fast-sailing steamer, with three funnels, visited the Shannon on the 13th, and after calling at Foyne's Island, where a warlike party of men landed and made inquiries about trains to Limerick, and seemed much disappointed that they could not proceed at once, suddenly steamed westward toward Tarbert. From these and other circumstances she is supposed to be a blockade-runner. One of the Alabama's Lieutenants was on board, and she is said to have on board an immense supply of clothing for the Confederates.

Two merchants, named Jones and Highatt, had been charged at Liverpool with enlisting seamen ostensibly for a voyage to China and Japan, but in reality for the Confederate pirate Florida. They were found guilty, but in consequence of some legal technicalities the case was transferred to a superior Court.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (semi-official) confirms the statement that Saxony intends to lay before the German Diet a proposal that an explanation be demanded of Austria and Prussia in reference to those powers having permitted the King of Denmark to cede rights to them to which he himself had no title. *The Zeitung* regards this proposal as an insult to the victors.

By the arrival of the Europa, at Halifax, we have three days later news from Europe.

The *Index* of London, the organ of the Rebels, maintains that the prospects of speedy peace were never so promising as they are at present; that the Democratic Convention in Chicago, would nominate a Peace candidate for the Presidency, and within three months thereafter there would be peace. It also predicts that the twin confederacies will quickly recover their vigor, and that they will be bound together by common foreign policy.

Cuba.

A meeting of influential Cubans was held at Havana on the 12th, to petition the Spanish Government for political rights for Cuba. The Captain-General, in accordance with a Royal decree, has given permission to import Cochin Chinese into Cuba as laborers, one-fourth of each cargo to be laborers.

South America.

Vessels at Chincha Islands are now obliged to load their own cargoes, as laborers and prisoners formerly employed have been sent away by the Spaniards. Peru again refused to allow the Spanish Admiral to procure fresh provisions on the coast.

An armed movement was in progress in Venezuela in the beginning of August, to oppose the Falcon Administration.

Mexico.

All the ports from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, and from thence to Matamoras, are open, the French blockade having been raised since the 7th ult.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1864.

OUR SUFFERING BROTHERS.

The facts that between Thirty and Forty Thousand of our Union Soldiers, having at various times been taken prisoners of war, are now, and for months have been, cooped up in a naked field of thirty acres, without shelter or even shade for one-fourth of their number, fed barely two ounces of putrid meat and twelve of corn meal or bread each per day; and that they are there rapidly dying and going mad of privation, exposure, disease and famine, are undisputed. We have printed and called attention to the memorial of their representatives to our Government, and asked the leading Copperhead journals what they think of it. But one of them has the hardihood to respond; and that is Jeff. Davis's especial organ, edited by a Democratic Member of Congress from this city. His response we print in full—not a word omitted or changed—so that our readers shall see exactly what is thought and felt by Democratic leaders with regard to the sufferings of our captured soldiers. Here is the editorial of *The Daily News*:

OUR SOLDIERS IN PRISON.

THE TRIBUNE attempts to make political capital out of the representations of the delegates sent to Washington by our soldiers now in the military prisons of Georgia. So base an employment of that story of suffering we had not expected to see in a journal which has shown occasionally, in its unsteady support of the war, some twinges of feeling and conscience.

Let our benevolent cotemporary make any political point possible in the case; we regard it with a sympathy too sincere for treating it in any such fashion. Grant that the Confederates are or are not themselves straitened for provisions; grant that their energies are or are not absorbed by the war, to the exclusion of all other avoidable duties; grant that their soldiers are or are not as much exposed at Petersburg as ours are at Andersonville, to sun, and rain, and raggedness. The TRIBUNE can, in fact, make what use it sees proper of the real misfortunes of thirty-eight thousand of our men—men who have gone forth at the command of Black Republicanism from the happy homes of the North—provided only it will consent to co-operate with the Democracy in an honest, determined demand for their release.

The negro stands in the way of the exchange of our gallant soldiers now in Confederate prisons. The negro worshipers place themselves in this case, as in all others, in defiance of both humanity and law. They are guilty of all the sufferings which, whether wanton or unavoidable, on the part of the Confederates, are inflicted upon the Federal prisoners in Georgia—guilty of having stopped all exchanges until the South shall have made a certain unlawful concession in favor of the negro.

The cartel was a solemn engagement, in which the faith of both Governments was pledged to its soldiers, made before the enlistment of negroes had ever been thought of, the scope of that treaty was confined to whites alone. The negro imbroglio is therefore outside its province; and furnishes, clearly, no reason whatever for its suspension. The stoppage of the exchange by Mr. Lincoln is, therefore, a gross breach of faith, not only in reference to the Confederate Government, but also in reference to our own soldiers; and he it is, consequently, who is responsible directly for the privation, the exposure, the disease and the death which these delegates describe as reigning to an extent so terrible among the thirty-eight thousand soldiers—men who have gone out from our own households—now stationed at Andersonville, under the blazing sun of Georgia.

The slave of the South owes allegiance to the State which owes him its protection. Taken in arms against that State he cannot be held, under any demand of ours, a prisoner of war. Some white men captured under the same circumstances were shot last winter by Gen. Pickett, in his exercise of an undoubted right. The negro becomes, like the white, when caught in arms against his State, a traitor taken, as Lord Mansfield would say, "in the manner;" and from that moment exempt from all authority that might otherwise shield him from the municipal law. Slaves or whites owing allegiance to any State in the Confederacy will, when captured on the field, be handed over to the State to which their allegiance is due; and in becoming thus exposed to the penalties attaching to their offense find no protection whatever in the letter or the spirit of universal law.

The Confederates have expressed repeatedly their readiness to exchange all soldiers owing allegiance to the North, whether they be white or black. This concession meets the whole equity of the case in a spirit of fairness; and certainly covers all the ground on which we can insist without violation of military law. To go beyond this, to ask that whites or blacks who, until a few months previous to their capture in battle, have been living all their lives in the States of the South, shall not be dealt with as traitors according to the good pleasure of their sovereignty, is an outrage on not only public law, but on common sense. It is proposed only in obedience to a fanatical Abolition. To this cause, this crime against the commonest rights of a belligerent, the thirty-eight thousand of our soldiers now at Andersonville owe their untold sufferings. With Mr. Lincoln, then, lies the remedy.

Let THE TRIBUNE fling Black Republican chicane, for once, to the dogs, and act in relation to those victims of a foul fanaticism like a journal of some manly sympathies. Let it demand that Mr. Lincoln shall abandon a pretense in direct conflict with public law, and remove thus the only obstacle that has ever existed in the way of an exchange of prisoners. Let it demand that though the President break his oath in reference to the rights of the citizen and the sovereignty of those States, he will at least keep faith in reference to the cartel made with the South for the protection of our soldiers. If that journal, with its breadth of influence among the supporters of the Administration, make these demands, those thousands of men from our own hearthstones now pining at Andersonville, will, as if an angel had visited them in their bondage, have the gates of their prison ground at once flung open. Its authority in the case undoubted, THE TRIBUNE, with the law decidedly in favor of such a course, can set every man of those thirty-eight thousand free within two weeks, if it only consent to rise for a moment superior to the bondage of faction. If, under these circumstances, those unhappy men whom that very journal has sent forth to fight shall continue to starve and to rot and to die in those prisons, then, we say, in hope that we may put a stop at all events to attempts at making political capital out of their sufferings, the sin of its continuance be upon the head of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE."

Comments by The Tribune.

I. Two distinct questions are at issue: 1. *Do the Rebels treat our captured prisoners inhumanly?* and, 2. *Who is to blame for the general stoppage of exchanges?* These questions *The Daily News* seeks to confound in the interest of its master, at the expense of truth and justice. Suppose it were true, as it is false, that our Government were to blame for the stoppage of exchanges; that would not justify, nor even palliate, the starving or otherwise killing of our captured soldiers. No Government is under any legal or moral obligation to exchange prisoners: it may do so, or may not, as to it shall seem good, without giving its antagonist any right to complain. If, then, our captured soldiers are exposed to needless suffering and peril by the Rebel authorities, the difference concerning, and dead-lock in, exchanges cannot excuse that inhumanity.

II. *The News* interposes a doubt as to the Rebels being "straitened for provisions;" but it has habitually, persistently, scouted the suggestion, insisting that they, being an agricultural people wholly, and no longer engaged in the growing of commercial staples, have food in abundance. But it matters not, for the present purpose, whether they have or have not food enough; since, if they have not, they should at once parole the great body of their prisoners. No belligerent in Christendom has any right to retain in captivity prisoners of war whom he is unable to feed. And if, as *The News* hints, the Rebels' energies are absorbed by the war, "to the exclusion of all other avoidable duties," this method of properly feeding and sheltering their prisoners is an integral portion of War-making and one of its unavoidable duties.

III. But, says *The News*, "Grant that their soldiers are not as much exposed at Petersburg as ours are at Andersonville to sun, and rain, and raggedness." Ah, sirs! you know better than that. Soldiers in the field are exposed to hardships and perils to which it would be naked murder to expose prisoners of war. The former may be for weeks under fire; the latter never are, save while they are being hurried to a place of safety in the rear. The former may be required to march, and scout, and picket, and fight, through a deadly hurricane; the latter may not. The laws of war forbid all *needless* exposure to privation and misery, whether of prisoners or others.

But soldiers in service are always at liberty to shelter and comfort themselves, *to the utmost extent consistent with the exigencies of the service.* They may throw up booths, or huts, or any kind of temporary covering; and they help themselves freely to fuel, even from fences and buildings. Halt a regiment where you will, it proceeds at once to shelter itself to the best of its ability, and with small regard to expense. Since prisoners were first taken, they have always likewise been sheltered, or at least permitted to shelter themselves. This our brethren at Andersonville could and would have done in a day, if permitted. Give them one hundred axes, with a location in one of the forests which are so abundant and luxuriant at the South, and they would have decent cabins, with beds of evergreen branches, or at least of dry leaves, within a very few days. What excuse, then, for their wholesale murder?

IV. But "the cartel," says *The News*. That cartel our Government has ever been most anxious to carry into effect. It provides for prompt exchanges of all captured soldiers at specified points, man for man, rank for rank. We ask nothing more, wish nothing else. What hinders?

"The negro stands in the way," says *The News*. That is to say, our Government does not admit that the Rebels may rightfully murder its Black soldiers, exchanging only its White ones. But does "the cartel" justify any such distinction? Certainly not. If you deny this, produce it and prove your point.

The News says it "was made before the enlistment of negroes had ever been thought of." No, sir! Your assertion is at once immaterial and false. *The Confederates* had colored soldiers organized, armed and drilled, both at New Orleans and Mobile, long before we raised a regiment of them. They called mulattoes to the field in Tennessee a year before we had a black company. There is no writer on the Laws of Nations or of War that gives the least countenance to the pretension that Blacks have not the same rights as soldiers with Whites.

V. But "the slave of the South," says *The News*, "owes *allegiance* to the State which owes him its *protection*." Very good. Do not Buckner, and Gardner, and Pemberton, and thousands more of Rebels whom we have captured and exchanged, owe "allegiance" to the loyal States which they deserted to join the Rebel armies? Do not Humphrey Marshall, and Breckinridge, and Kirby Smith, and Gustavus W. Smith, and Mansfield Lovell, and Sterling Price, and thousands more of runaways from loyal States to take part in the Rebellion, owe like allegiance? Shall we hang those whenever we catch them, as "Gen. Pickett" did the *white* North Carolinians whom he captured while in arms for the Union, and shot—*The News* says, "in the exercise of an *undoubted* right!" How is it that we, who believe with Henry Clay that *paramount* allegiance is due to the Union and *subordinate* only to the State, are to have the whole case foreclosed against us, and to be told by a journal which dares with villainous hypocrisy to speak of the tortured captives at Andersonville as "*our* soldiers in prison," that the Rebel authorities of North Carolina may hang a North Carolinian who adheres to the Union, but that we must not hang one who adheres to the Rebellion *against* the Union! Who is authorized thus to put us out of Court while the case is still on?

VI. *The News* treats all our Black soldiers indiscriminately as slaves owing "allegiance" to Rebel States in return for their dubious "protection;" while the fact is notoriously otherwise. Not half the Blacks who have enlisted as Union soldiers were ever slaves in Rebel States; so that there is no legal presumption that a Black Union soldier was ever such a slave. *The News*, therefore, has to beg its premises in order to give a color of plausibility to its conclusion. And that conclusion is directly in the teeth of the recent tardy decision officially promulgated by the Rebel authorities themselves.

—Thus, reader of THE TRIBUNE! you have, as your Copperhead neighbor will not have, both sides of this controversy before you—the ultra-Rebel and the Union. Consider both carefully, and judge whether the Rebel sympathisers do not enjoy a liberal measure of Freedom of the Press in this city of New York.

WHAT "PEACE" MEANS.

There are true and earnest devotees of "Peace," even in the Copperhead ranks; but most of those who clamor loudest for "Peace" are simple traitors, eager only for the unbounded ascendancy of the Rebel Slave Power. What they are intent on is to incite seditious outbreaks in the loyal States, paralyze the Government, and encourage the Rebels to hold out until their friends can get control of the Federal Executive and Congress, so that they may have everything their own way. In additional proof of this, we cite the testimony of Mr. O. P. Brooks, of Syracuse, who writes to *The Journal* of that city as follows:

For the thoughtful consideration of all those who desire an honorable and lasting peace to result from the termination of this war, I beg leave to submit the following conversations held between myself and several leading men of the peace party, at the Voorhees House, the evening after the late Peace Convention. Being a peaceable man myself, as well as a man in favor of an honorable peace, I was of course deeply interested in the "great peace movement" of the 16th. But I confess that my confidence in the great apostles of peace received a staggering blow when, by mere accident, I became a listener to the following words, uttered by one of these apostles, a prominent public speaker, and addressed to a select circle of trusty followers:

"I tell you, gentlemen, Jefferson Davis is fighting the battles of the liberties of our country, and he must and shall succeed. I told Gov. Seymour so this morning, and he said, 'Mr. ——, *I am aware of it; but what can I do? I am powerless. The majority of the people are against me,* and the Administration have the *whole army to back them.*' Gentlemen, we have got to stop this war. *It must be stopped.* And, if Old Abe should finally be elected, we have got to raise a counter-revolution and overthrow the whole cursed abolition horde." Beginning to doubt the sincerity of the peace professions of these men, I straightway sought occasion to propound the following question to several of Vallandigham's most confidential and ardent supporters:

First, I asked, in a straightforward way, of Senator Lawrence, "Are you willing to grant the South its independence, provided that, in the proposed National Convention, its Commissioners demand independence as their ultimatum, after all honorable terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of the whole Union, have failed?" "*Yes, most certainly,*" was the reply. "*This war must be stopped.* The Federal Government has no power to *coerce* a sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A State has a just right to secede, provided its Constitutional rights are violated." I propounded the same query to Senator Young, who boasted of the honor of having cast one of the five original votes in the New York Legislature of '61 against coercion, and I received from him precisely the same answer.

Emboldened at these unexpected responses, I submitted the same question to Wm. H. Bramlette, of Kentucky, a relative of Governor Bramlette, and said to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was again greeted with a reply similar in every particular. He further stated that "The people of the South will fight as long as they have a dollar left, unless the North concede them the right of self-government." I afterward put the same question to no less than a dozen participants in the Convention, with a like result. My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "Why did you not submit this question, which involves the very vital point in the contest, fairly and squarely to-day in your speeches, to the Convention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of peace and Union, while you are willing to accept *peace and disunion.*" To this I received but one honest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose name I did not learn, said: "*It would not be politic.*"

In the conversations with Bramlette and Lawrence, I inquired what were the honorable terms that Peace Democrats would be likely to offer the South as an inducement to come back into the Union. Mr. Lawrence said: "We propose to guarantee them the protection of all their State rights—one of which he had already affirmed to be the right of Secession; secondly, we propose to guarantee them the protection of Slavery *up to the original lines and throughout all the Territories.*"

I submit these statements without comment, willing to testify before any court to their correctness, and hoping that unconditional peace men will stop and think before they blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

The Unionists of New-York hold their State Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday next, (Sept. 7th,) and there are premonitions of a large and spirited gathering. If there be any of us still asleep, the doings at Chicago will awake us speedily. We apprehend that there will be rival delegations from this City, which should not be, and would not have been had our present State Committee fulfilled the responsibility expressly imposed on it by the last State Convention. We ought to have been rescued ere this from the chaos of local organizations wherein we seem hopelessly plunged; and it seems that we never shall be till our State Committee, instructed by a State Convention, shall take the matter thoroughly in hand, fix a proper basis of representation, appoint inspectors and order Primary Elections for Nominating and Permanent Committees, in utter independence of all preëxisting organizations. This should have been done already, in accordance with the vote of our last State Convention, but it was not; so the next State Convention is to be vexed in consequence with rival delegations and contested seats, for which the State Committee is mainly to blame.

Happily, there is little at stake to give acerbity and intensity to that contest. The District Electors of President will doubtless be named by the several delegations as usual, while for Governor we have seen but a single name publicly suggested—that of Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, who, through ten of the last twelve years, has represented the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus District in Congress. If, as is reported, he shall be presented with unanimity by the old Eighth District, which never yet gave a Governor to the State, though always giving good majorities for the right side, we judge that his nomination will hardly be contested. Mr. Fenton was first chosen as a Democrat from that strongly Whig District, and took his seat in the Congress to which Mr. Douglas offered his Pandora's box of a Nebraska bill—a measure which Mr. F. opposed throughout with determined energy. He was swept out at the next election by the impetuous though shallow Know-Nothing tide, but reëlected, in 1856, by a large Republican majority, and has been twice since returned with barely a show of opposition. Unless there are adverse movements whereof we are unadvised, his nomination is already virtually assured.

We trust the delegations from the several Congress districts, in selecting candidates for Electors, will pay little heed to personal solicitations. An Electoral Ticket should embody as much as possible of the character, experience and wisdom of the State, so as to be in itself a forcible appeal to the voters in favor of the principles and candidates in whose behalf it solicits their suffrages. To sacrifice this to the small ambition of local aspirants for future collectorships and post-offices or to the empty vanity of men of wealth simply, who pine for mere distinction and to see their names in good company, is a grave betrayal of trust, which has been quite too common with all parties, and which we trust is to be common no longer.

MARYLAND—CHICAGO.

How thoroughly the existence of Slavery, in loyal and disloyal States alike, is identified with the success of the Rebellion, is once more demonstrated by the following, from the Baltimore correspondent of yesterday's *Evening Post:*

"The Constitutional Convention, by a vote of fifty-one to twenty, reconsigned to slavery, yesterday, all minor negroes emancipated by the new constitution—the males till they are twenty-one, and the females till they are eighteen. It is done in this way. The clause makes it the duty of the several Orphans' Courts in the State to bond out all such negroes who are incapable of supporting themselves, or whose parents are unable to maintain them, subject to law, and in all cases the preference shall be given to their former masters, when the court thinks they are suitable persons to have charge of these victims!

Mr. Stockbridge's amendment to compel these new masters to have their apprentices taught to read and write, was insolently rejected by a vote of 31 to 39."

Bear in mind that Maryland nearly six months ago pronounced definitely for Emancipation by her popular vote, and that the Convention then called into being has satisfied and confirmed the popular will by a solemn Act of Liberty. The votes and the public opinion of the State and Convention alike were then based avowedly on the expectation and belief that the Rebellion was to be speedily extinguished, and with it that which was the cause of it—Slavery. Maryland was Anti-Slavery then from convictions mainly of self-interest, well perceiving that Slavery dead in the gulf States had no chance of profitable life on the Border.

She now gravitates back to Human Bondage solely because the encouragement given from the North to the Rebellion seems to hold out promises of a new lease of life to Slavery all through the South. It is Chicago which to-day rivets anew the fetters on the half-emancipated slaves of Maryland.

Let Mr. Jefferson Davis deny it as much as he will, the South did revolt and is to-day fighting to make a Slave Empire, and the Democratic party is just as much the active accomplice of its leaders now as ever in that work. It is the hope of what shall be done at Chicago that nerves the Southern heart still to protracted resistance by the hope that the Rebellion shall have practical aid and comfort thence—be it in the shape of armistice, or whatever else; active aid, at any rate, to put out of power that party which is committed to a prosecution of the war, and to put in power a party which, by the counsels and purposes of its leaders, is committed to arrest the war. And the very hope which is felt in the Rebel trenches at Petersburg, communicates itself to the Rebel sympathizers and pro-Slavery partisans in the Maryland Convention, and bids them hasten ere it is too late to retrace their steps toward a policy of freedom. That is what Democracy means to-day; that is how the cry of no interference with Slavery is construed by Democratic allies; that is what the country is to be asked to endorse in November. Abandon all that has been gained for Freedom; renew and strengthen the old guaranties for Slavery; perpetuate its iniquities to the latest day. Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, wherever Slavery totters, uphold it, re-establish it, re-enact its odious codes. People of the loyal States, if that is what *you* mean shall be the result of three years' terrible war, then vote the Chicago ticket—but do it with a clear view of what Chicago has already done for Maryland.

KENTUCKY.

Western Kentucky—the old Matthew Lyon, Linn, Boyd district—is preponderantly Rebel, while nearly all the west of the State, even where pro-slavery, clings to the Union. It elected Henry C. Burnett, Secessionist, to Congress in 1861, when every other district went Union; but Burnett, more logical than his constituents, went to Richmond instead of Washington to represent them, and has since figured in the Rebel Congress as a Senator. Of course the district is cursed with guerrillas and other bandits, who vote and murder in behalf of Slavery and "the South," and have made it the scene of several massacres like that of Fort Pillow. Some Unionists contrive to exist there by speaking softly and lying low; but they are a hunted race and may deem themselves especially lucky when they have nothing to steal.

Gen. Paine, the Union commander in that District, recently steamed up the Ohio from Paducah to Uniontown, with a force of 1,700 men; and thence marched inland to Caseyville, chasing by the way a body of Adam Johnson's guerrillas, and recovering 370 head of beef cattle which they had recently stolen from Government steamboats on the Ohio. Arrived at Caseyville, General Paine called the people together, and frankly told them that such villains as Johnson were only enabled to keep their bands together through the connivance and favor of the people among whom they rioted, and he must hold them responsible. He recounted some of the more recent murders and other outrages of those guerrillas, and told them that those must stop—that the guerrillas must be hunted out—that the Unionists must and would be protected at whatever cost; and that to this end, Rebel sympathizers should be made to pay for every dollar's worth of property taken from those citizens by guerrillas; and that, if another Unionist should be killed by them, he should be most signally avenged. The correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* says:

"He then asked all who were unconditional Union men to step to the right. All who were not to stay where they were. To his astonishment the entire crowd went over to the right. But the General was not to be deceived. He asked them how many of them could swallow the Emancipation Proclamation without a pain in the stomach. Several acknowledged they could not, when the General gave them a little history and a scathing rebuke, and dissolved the meeting. The lesson had its salutary effect. The people—among the number a delegation of simon-pure Unionists, who had voluntarily huddled together and gone out to meet him and bid him welcome—after the speech, gathered about General Paine, said he was just the man they had been wanting in their midst, and they blessed God that he had come. They informed him that he was taking the only course that could avail. He protected a Union man in his faith. If he lost his house, or horses, or money, the General took and made him good from known rebels. This was right. If he would continue in the same way for a few months, the whole district would be redeemed and purified, and would go as a unit for the Union. The General gave them his word that such was his intention."

At Unionville, he learned that an ice-cream festival had been held to pay for clothing the ragged Rebels in Fort Delaware as prisoners of war, so he hunted out the clothing and confiscated it. Finally, having captured twenty or thirty guerrillas, enlisted two hundred black soldiers, and captured rebel property of considerable value, he returned on the 21st inst. to Paducah, assuring his new acquaintances that he should come again whenever he should be needed. The Unconditional Unionists of that region have since been stronger in numbers and firmer in faith than before, and are likely to remain thus so long as Gen. Paine is in command there.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The report of a serious fight at Greensborough, N. C., between Jeff. Davis's conscripting officers and the people, wherein the former were worsted, not only seems well authenticated, but is intrinsically probable.

Greensborough is the capital of Guilford County, and was the scene of one of the best fought battles of the Revolutionary War. It is nearly equidistant from the eastern and western extremities of the State, but considerably north of the center. Guilford County is largely peopled by Quakers, is in population the third County in the State, having 20,056 inhabitants, whereof but 3,625 are slaves. It was always a sterling Whig County, sending to Congress such men as Augustine H. Shepperd, John A. Gilmer and John M. Morehead. It was (we believe) the only County in the State that gave Adams a majority over Jackson in 1828; it gave Clay 2,130 votes to Polk 515 in '44; and has always gone about four Whig to one at each contested election. In 1860, it gave Bell 1,838, Breckinridge 304, Douglas 118. Of course, it never gave any consent to Secession except through fraud; and it has long enough been tired of Rebel conscriptions. So have nearly every County west of it in the State, with most of those further east.

Northern people know little of the terror of Confederate conscription. A Southern Unionist says he has seen a small farmer drive into one of the county towns of North Carolina with his wife and two children in his one-horse wagon, and be pulled out of it with scarcely a word by the conscripting officer and hurried off to the conscripting camp with hardly a chance to say good-bye to his family, who may never see him again.

Western North Carolina opposed a passive resistance to the conscription from the outset. The local conscripting officers could do nothing and gave it up. North Carolina soldiers were sent after them, with no better success. Then a Texas regiment was sent, but proved insufficiently hardened for the work. Finally, a body of Cherokee savages was sent, smarting under the recollection of their fathers' wrongs in being driven from this region a quarter of a century ago. They did the work required, but with what rapine, devastation and murder, few will know till the Rebellion is no more. Such is the penalty paid by North Carolina for her adherence to the cause of Treason.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A Letter from Gen. Seymour.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune,—

SIR: I have just received the following letter from General Seymour who had just been released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old Army Officer stationed many years at the South and with General Anderson at Sumter he knew the Southern people well; notwithstanding all the unkind things as to his sympathy with "Copperheadism" he is a brave, truly loyal officer, and his statements are to be implicitly relied on.

Yours &c., W. E. D. JUN'R.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., August 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy—and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause, I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land; that the confidence, begotten of my three months observations in the interior of the South, might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle, and, I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of our men, whether from the jails of Charleston or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The Rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened—it was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9th, addressed to the Reserved Militia of Georgia:

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reënforcements to General Johnston's army—which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

"But there is need of further reënforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston . . . . and it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and in repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroad over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, *the people of Georgia who have already been drawn more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other state in the Confederacy,* must at all hazards and at every sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruined."

There must indeed have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected, that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James, and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact—and they have lost heart accordingly. The following is from a letter written by one Rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch.

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could, but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given to the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, *and of their depletion it must end before long.* We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land—if we can, let us not increase the number. The men, who to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently great for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn), that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may very soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism, not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectations that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is in the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations and their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation; for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires; is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp-posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true to ourselves, there can be but one result. What is now need is men, only men. Not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the Country's good, and produce but little effect beyond depreciating our armies—but men, such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen.

If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land—not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants whose toil may aspire to even the rule of the Nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless bloody fields, the question constantly arises with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth. The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal, it will submit to such preponderance as we should show on every field.

GLANCE AT THE SUMMER CAMPAIGNS.

If Sherman had but 50 to 75,000 more men, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment, a third column of 40 to 50,000 men rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy, from which she could never rise.

What folly than to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men lay and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities. There is but one course consistent with Northern safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great North—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft willingly and promptly with good and true men, and a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to do their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed—for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States, would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven afield, under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of division between the Atlantic and the Western deserts, between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, that signify his will that they should be separated; and unless so separated, peace is a delusion, and its advocates treason against the wisest and holiest interests of the country.

It has been with a trust that renewed vigor might be given, where vigor and [illegible] needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please;

And I am, very truly yours,

T. SEYMOUR, Brig. Gen'l U. S. Vols.

W. E. DODGE, Jun'r, Esq., New York.

The Presidency.

The following is Gen. Frémont's letter in regard to his withdrawing from the Canvass:

NAHANT, Aug. 25, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th, addressed to me in New-York.

If your letter were in effect an appeal only to my own sentiments in favor of a reunion of parties, I should not hesitate to renounce my personal views, but would be entirely ready to defer to the public opinion which your names represent.

But the conditions are no longer the same as when I expressed my readiness to retire in the event of a contingency which might have occurred at Baltimore. Having now definitely accepted the Cleveland nomination, I have not the right to act independently of the truly patriotic and earnest party who conferred that honor upon me. In any event, it would be necessary first to consult with them. It might, besides, have only the effect still further to unsettle the public mind, and defeat the object you have in view, if you should disorganize before first proceeding to organize something better.

To this end I suggest that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention as you propose. I am satisfied that I do not assume too much in saying that my friends will unite heartily in such a movement.

A really popular Convention, upon a broad and liberal basis, so that it could be regarded as a convention in mass of the people, and not the work of politicians, would command public confidence. Such a Convention, acting in the large and liberal spirit in which it was called; without consideration of persons and political cliques, and without reference to bygone situations, rising to the level of the occasion and taking the conditions of the country as they present themselves to-day, could safely be trusted to propose such a policy and name such a man as should, and undoubtedly would, receive the cordial and united support of the patriotic masses of the people. To the great body of these, so far as my information allows me to form any opinion, I think that the following propositions would be acceptable:

1. Respect for the practical liberty and the constitutional rights and dignity of the citizens.
2. The maintenance of the dignity of the United States in their relations to foreign powers.
3. The re-establishment of the Union; by peace if it is possible; by war if the employment of peaceful measures cannot be made to succeed.

Much has been said of late about peace, and you will therefore excuse me if I say here what I understand by it. For me, peace signifies the integral re-establishment of the Union, without slavery; because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace. If it is practicable to attain this result, it would not be paying too dearly for it—taking also into consideration the material strength which the South has been permitted to acquire by the conduct of the war—to make concessions upon some points of secondary importance, such as that of paying an indemnity for their slaves to those who have remained in a sort of neutral condition during the unhappy war which has convulsed the country. To terminate this we are now expending life and money; it would certainly be a gain to reduce it simply to a question of money.

If in spite of all these efforts to spare the South humiliation or losses of capital likely to be too severely felt, the political chiefs who direct the South persist in war, then the policy of the Convention should be to pronounce in that case for war with all the force and energy of the nation. For peace upon any terms, and merely because it is—peace—a peace recognizing a North and a South—would not bring about a stable equilibrium. It would only prepare the way for new struggles, and for a condition of disastrous anarchy.

The paramount question is the Union. By peace, if it can be had on honorable and right terms—by war, if the political leaders who are directing the South insist upon war.

The situation of our country is unquestionably critical. It demands the devotion and the patriotism of all men who really love their country, and it is one of those moments when all personal aspirations should vanish in the face of the great questions of principle and national existence which are at stake.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the evidence which your letter gives me of your confidence in my disposition to do everything in my power for the interests of the country, I am, very truly yours,

J. C. FRÉMONT.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Battle of Thursday—Two Divisions Against Two Corps—Four Assaults by the Enemy—Their Immense Losses—They Fail to Carry the Railroad but Capture Eight Guns—Both Sides Withdraw.

From our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, A. OF POTOMAC, 26th Aug., 1864—Afternoon.

On Thursday afternoon, about 8 o'clock, a serious engagement took place at Reams' Station, between the 1st and 2d Divisions, 2d corps, and Hill's and Longstreet's Rebel corps.

The 2d Division was marching down the track to the position, about three miles below the Station, from which the 1st Division was withdrawn on Wednesday night, when they were attacked by a strong force under Rebel Gen. Anderson.

They returned till their right connected with the 1st Division, which, under Gen. Miles, occupied the intrenchments in front of and around the Station.

The line was a crescent, the right flank being nearly at right angles with the railroad, the center a little beyond and nearly parallel with it, and the left recrossing and receding from it.

Two regiments belonging to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, were posted outside the works upon the extreme right, to take any storming party, from that direction, in the flank and rear. Four assaults were made upon our position, the first directly upon our front. This charge, as also the next two, in which the enemy threw themselves upon our more extreme right, was repulsed with a fearful slaughter of the enemy. The 4th assault was one of the most desperate struggles of the war. The massed troops of the enemy were thrown with wild impetuosity upon our extreme right, while a vigorous attack was made simultaneously upon our left. Hardly a shot was fired by the enemy, who were instructed to reserve their fire till they reached our works. The two regiments on the outside of the works at the right were driven wildly back, but otherwise our line did not wave.

We poured a death-dealing fire of musketry and artillery into their ranks, and their repulse again seemed certain. Forward, however, they came, driven by a reckless frenzy, to the very front of our intrenchments. But some new recruits upon the right center became panic-stricken and fled, and before Gen. Miles could fill the gap with reserve troops the enemy were within our works. A brisk hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The enemy in overwhelming mass (two corps against two divisions) crowded in, and our men were forced to retire. In attempting to get away "Clark's Battery," on our left, the horses were all shot. Not men enough were left to work the guns. The Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery (acting infantry) rallied round the guns and turned them upon the enemy, almost in their very teeth.

Seventeen of its officers, with a great portion of the command, were wounded or lost, after inflicting a fearful punishment upon the foe. Our whole line fell back a few rods into the shelter of the woods. Reforming and moving up the railroad, and across it, our men soon began to pour a fire into the flank and rear of the enemy, who occupied the works upon the right of the track. After a sharp contest the Rebels were obliged to abandon this position, and retire behind the intrenchments parallel with the road. After dark our troops quietly withdrew. Our loss is not great, probably not over 1,000 and 8 pieces of artillery. The rebel loss was fearful, reckoned by many good judges at 4,000; and their gain nothing, as the abandonment of the position had already been initiated. The position was unimportant, except to defend the destruction of the railroad, which had already been accomplished. A few more such assaults would annihilate the Rebel army. The spirit of the army is unimpaired. Our position on the left is secure. I inclose a very complete list of casualties. We are having a very heavy rain while I write (midnight). H. E. W.

Another Account.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AT THE LEFT, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Aug. 26th, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon, as the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 2d Corps were down the Weldon Railroad, tearing up the track, they were attacked at Reams' Station by a greatly superior force of the enemy, Hill's, Longstreet's, and Beauregard's corps all being represented. Our forces having, of course, had the precaution to throw up works in the cleared strip of land along the railroad, they received the enemy at great disadvantages to the latter, and several desperate charges were repulsed with terrible slaughter on the part of the enemy, with scarcely any loss on our side. Towards evening, however, the enemy having been heavily reënforced, and threatening to cut this portion of our force off from our main lines, it fell back on the plankroad leading diagonally to its old position, leaving a few pieces of artillery that could not be dragged away through the mud, and the railroad at that point in the hands of the enemy. It was intended to go back to camp anyhow, last evening, the destruction of the railroad having been complete, and the attack of the enemy only precipitated the matter a very little, with a great loss on their part that would otherwise not have happened. Gen. Hancock had his temporary headquarters at Reams' Station (two-thirds of his command being there), and managed the affair with his accustomed courage and skill.

It should be particularly understood that this surrender of the destroyed railroad at Reams' Station has nothing at all to do with Gen. Warren's strongly fortified position on the road within four or five miles of Petersburg. That position has been twice desperately assaulted without avail, and is daily growing stronger and stronger. Hancock's operations down the road were a mere raid for the purpose of tearing up the track, entirely unconnected with our main fortified position, and the result of which does not in the least affect our regular operations, except in making a good many less Rebels to fight. He has now doubled back in his fortified position on the left, and we now present a more impregnable front than ever to the Rebel hosts made desperate as hornets by this capture and tearing up of their favorite avenue of supply. Still another grand desperate attack is momentarily expected on the left, but our veteran columns, in their fortified position, are ready for any force that can be brought against them, from any quarter.

Any rumors that may reach you of the recapture of the Railroad, in yesterday's action, the loss of cavalry, the capture of Hancock, &c., you may set down as hugely and criminally sensational. Our only loss was a few pieces of spiked artillery, (without any teams,) and a very few men killed and wounded.

Among the casualties on the occasion were, Capt. Hawley of Col. Smyth's Staff, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, killed on the field at Reams's Station, shot through the head; Capt. Dennison, Commissary 2d Brigade, 2d Division, loss of a leg; Lieut.-Col. Smith, 7th Michigan, captured and robbed, but escaped; Lieut. De Sickles, 7th Michigan, missing; Col. F. A. Walker, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Gen. Hancock's Staff, missing, supposed to be captured; Capt. E. Brownson, Commissary of Muster, wounded through the stomach, and died this morning; two of Gen. Hancock's Orderlies, (names not known,) wounded while carrying orders.

ILLINOIAN.

Importance of the New Position—Extent of Our Lines—Grant's Advantage—Precarious Condition of Lee—Retrospective—Short-Comings of the Campaign—Lost Opportunities—What might have been.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER, Sunday, August 28, 1864.

The line now held by these armies is so long that it is beyond one man's capacity to be an eye-witness of all of even the most important events which occur. Everybody in the army depends upon the New York papers for knowledge of what the army does. Even corps commanders have no other means of learning details of movements wherein their own corps do not participate.

Of the heavy battle of Thursday on the Weldon road nothing is yet known here definitely. It was twenty miles South of here—left of here—beyond the province of your correspondent at these headquarters, and beyond the path of duty of anyone on the hither side of the Appomattox. Perhaps one-third of the soldiers of Grant's army are not yet aware that their comrades have again been in battle. It follows, therefore, that if I would write at all I must speculate on the general situation, else make up a letter of unimportant matter—in fact, create a letter.

One fact, which may, I think, be stated, is pregnant with a world of meaning. The railroad now, and for some time in operation from City Point to the very confines of Petersburg, is to be extended eight miles to Warren's position on the Weldon road, south of the city. The preliminary survey has been completed, and it is calculated that it can be built—the bed graded, track laid, and cars running in ten or fifteen days!

Enough of rails have been reserved from the destruction of the Weldon road to lay the entire distance. The purpose which this indicates is apparent—need not be enlarged upon. That the occupation of Petersburg would make Richmond untenable is conceded by the Rebels. Let Grant reach and hold all the railroads south of Petersburg, and it amounts to the same as the reduction of that city.

He now semi-circumvallates the city with a chain of strong works which may be held with slender force. He holds from a point due north to a point due south—let him reach around until he shall be due west, cutting the Lynchburg road, and the end will not be far distant. And while doing this the Rebel leaders must look out that he does not pierce their line at some point which they may happen at sometime to hold but weakly. Grant has a choice of thirty miles, where to strike; and let him attack at any point, the Rebels must concentrate there; and still Grant may reserve his decision whether to make the movement more than a feint. If he sees success within his grasp, then push on there.

If he finds the enemy massed upon his point of attack—finds that he has none of the advantage of a surprise, then and there, while that movement shall still seem to be pressed with all his might, he may strike elsewhere on the line, or project that line another reach of the clasp about Petersburg. The result is not the less certain, is all the more certain, that in the nature of the case it cannot be compassed save by slow steps. It will be the sure end which always follows when great ability, wielding great means, uses the *festina lente.* Much, of course, depends on how promptly the strategy which Grant must from time to time bring into play shall be seconded by those intrusted with its execution. In the handling of a great army everything hinges on time.

This is no new truth, but one that has had a score of almost startling illustrations in this campaign. Time and again a movement has been utterly foiled, or only partially successful, which should have been a grand triumph, and would have been, but for the slowness of some body of troops. The nick of time passed and they did not reach the nick of place. A certain corps was to have occupied Spottsylvania at a certain hour. Had it done so, it would have interposed between the wings of Lee's army, and that day must have destroyed the enemy. Wilson's Cavalry got on the ground, cleared it of Rebel cavalry, skirmished with Longstreet coming from one direction, and with Hill coming from another—and at the same time Warren was attacking Hill's rear. McIntosh's one brigade of Cavalry held the gap for hours and vainly waited for that Corps which should have been there—held it as a forlorn hope, willing to hold it at any price, if that Corps would only come.

But it did not come. It was four hours, only four hours behind time, but those four hours have cost us many thousands of lives, and will yet cost us more thousands. A delay of ten hours in the arrival of the pontoons, when the head of the army reached the James, lost us Petersburg—which, taken then, would have given us Richmond long ago. These are two instances. There have been many others like unto them.

This slowness is a "monster of such hideous mien" that it would be supposed to be the one thing each General shuns, avoids, hates. On the contrary, it is "seen too oft, until, familiar with its face," too many have learned to endure it with the most complacent and philosophical composure.

To those often failures on the part of subordinates to come to time must be attributed the fact, that this campaign has, like a wounded snake, or an Alexandrine rhyme, dragged its slow length along, with only measurable success. That there has been any degree of success must be attributed to the persistence and fertility of resource of the Lieut.-General, and to the peerless fighting of the rank and file.

Sedgewick, marching forty miles in one day, to be in at the battle of Gettysburg; Hancock, crowding his corps by forced march to a junction with the rest of the army on the morning of that Friday in the Wilderness; Warren, but the other day, projecting his corps through that other Wilderness, detached from all connection and support of other corps, and fixing an unrelaxing clench upon the Weldon road; these are conspicuous instances of promptness.

But there should be *no* failures in point of time, without the responsibility being stamped where it belongs, and the officer upon whom it falls should never have another opportunity of doing harm, of frustrating the best laid plans. And on this philosophy, which I have from the lips of a Major-General who does come to time. Said he, "when I order an officer to do such a thing by such a time, and he fails in point of time, there is at once a question between him and me. The onus is upon him. He must leave my department unless he can show that it was impossible to execute my orders by the time specified. If he can show that *I* am the party to blame, I am convicted of issuing orders which it was impossible to obey, I am shown to be incompetent to my position. In that case, I will go. *But as the Lord liveth, if a man is ten minutes behind time, he must go, unless he shows cause—in that case, I will go, for I ought to.*"

If these reasonings and this conclusion obtained in higher quarters, there would be fewer failures.

G. A. F.

NOTES IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Rebel Outrages at Martinsburg—Panic among the People—A Rebel Mail Letter from Col. Dunham—Southern Estimate of Gen. McClellan.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1864.

My failure for several weeks past to give you a letter has not been owing to a lack of interesting matter to communicate, but rather to the great pressure of business on the Department in which I am engaged. I have not had leisure to pen a line to a friend, much less to indite a letter for the public.

For the last fortnight I have been on duty in the Valley, in close proximity to the Rebels, enjoying excellent facilities for acquiring intelligence of public interest. I regret that my time to-day will admit of my adverting to only a few topics.

On Friday last I was at Martinsburg, and in the after part of the day found myself completely hemmed in by Rebel troopers. A company of Federal cavalry, which had been left by General Averill in his retreat to garrison the town, fled before the traitor crew without suffering the slightest resistance. The Rebel force did not exceed our own, and as they came dashing recklessly into the town, under the evident impression that every Union soldier was miles away, our boys could, if they had made battle, have killed or captured every one of them. But these same boys have displayed so much valor and gallantry on so many bloody fields that I will not venture to censure them for their flight, they may have acted under orders—judicious orders, too, from headquarters.

No sooner had the Rebel thieves entered the town than the work of pillage commenced. They divided themselves in small squads, of "messes," as they called them, and entering the houses of the Union people, ordered "dinner," and while the repast was being prepared—and none ventured to refuse them—they ransacked bureaus and wardrobes, plundering them of such jewelry, ornaments, and necessaries, as they could conveniently carry off.

One "mess" paid a visit to the house in which I had concealed myself. After they had helped themselves to many other things, one of the chivalry, a sergeant, seized upon an elegantly bound volume of Byron belonging to Miss Nixdorff, which had been presented to her by a friend in London. On the clasp, which was of gold, was engraved the name of the donor and donee. Miss Nixdorff begged the Sergeant not to carry it away, telling him how greatly she prized it, not on account of its intrinsic worth, but as a token from a friend. Perceiving that the Rebel did not heed her entreaties, she drew from her finger a diamond ring, which she assured him was of greater value than the book, while he could carry it away with less trouble, and offered it to him if he would leave her keepsake. But the blackguard was inexorable. At length he proposed that if she would read to his "mess" four certain cantos from Don Juan, he would give her back her book. The young lady did not resent the insult with a disdainful curl of the lip or angry flash of the eye, but gently, almost kindly, said, "Sergeant, you surely have no sister, and I fear you forget that you ever had a mother, or you would not so insult an unprotected woman. But, sir, you shall not steal my book—I give it to you; take it and go." And the callous villain, laughing at the rebuke he had received, made off with his booty, first making the offer to leave it if the young lady would kiss him. Little do the ladies of New-York and other Northern States know what insults and outrages the Union women of these sections of Maryland and Pennsylvania open to invasion have suffered, and may yet have to suffer, at the hands of Jeff Davis's robbers—the chivalry of the South; or, instead of praying and trying to devise means that their young husbands, lovers and brothers may escape the draft, they would, if possessed of true womanly spirit, say to them, "Seize your muskets, and never return until every Rebel is exterminated or driven from the country."

Another of these "messes" proceeded to the house of Mr. Bell, a gentleman who had for several weeks been lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and was now nearly convalescent. After grossly insulting his wife and daughter, and violating two of his negro servants, they poured from a canteen a glass of villainous whisky and insisted that Mr. Bell should drink the health of Jeff Davis. The poor man expostulated with them, assuring them that his physician even denied him any animal food on account of its feverish qualities, and that to drink anything stimulating would be certain death to him. But as well might a lamb remonstrate with a herd of wolves. One ruffian seized him by the hair, another by the hands, while a third, crying "Here's long life to Jeff," forced the rot-gut down his throat. Just before I left the town I heard that the unfortunate man could not possibly recover.

I could fill a page of your paper with details of outrages perpetrated by this God-defying band during the few hours I was in Martinsburg with them, but the foregoing are sufficient.

The villains took little or no pains to guard the streets and roads, but spent the night in rioting with their traitor friends, so that I experienced no difficulty in leaving at midnight, and making my way within our lines.

The return of the rebels has created the greatest consternation among the residents of Sharpsburg, Boonsboro', Hagerstown and Frederick, and the people of that section generally. Not only are Union men frightened half out of their wits, hurrying away their personal effects, but rebel sympathizers are crying, "God save us from our friends," and are carrying off everything that might excite the fancy or cupidity of the invaders.

Even the people of Winchester, Charlestown and other villages of Northern Virginia, although generally bitter traitors, dreaded the return of their rebel friends. A few days ago I was in Charlestown, and dined at the Sappington Hotel. The hostess, a maiden lady named Beall, and a most venomous rebel was almost in hysterics over the reports that the rebel host was returning. She complained that she would be compelled to keep open house, and that they would "eat her out of house and home." No matter how exorbitant her charges, they are bound to patronize her, and when she has their money, it is worthless to her. As soon as they leave, no one will receive it in payment for anything, and while they remain they take everything for themselves, so that no one else has a chance to purchase. Who will envy the lot of a rebel tavern-keeper, when Yankee soldiers with a few greenbacks are more welcome at her house than rebel officers, her friends, are, with their pockets stuffed with Confederate dollars? Who but will sympathize with her?

On Friday evening a Rebel mail of about fifty letters, on its way North, was captured near the river just above Shepherdstown. The carrier is supposed to be a spy sent out by Early, as nearly all the letters were written by officers and soldiers of that General's command. All these letters are interesting, and some quite important, as they foreshadow the designs of the Rebels now threatening us with another invasion. I was permitted to copy several of them, and send you a portion of one, which will be peculiarly interesting, the writer being Col. Dunham, late of New-York, and no doubt well known to many of your readers. Dunham, it will be remembered, endeavored in the Summer of 1861 to recruit an Union regiment in your city, and after failing, went over to the Rebels. The letter is dated August 17th, near Winchester, and runs thus:

DEAR BISHOP: This will be the second letter I have written you since we dissolved military partnership, and I changed my base to the land of Cotton. The first, I am certain you must have received, as the bearer placed it with his own hand in the Brooklyn Post-office, and brought back several letters from that city. Just think of there being a live Rebel in Brooklyn, and only a few squares from Ward Beecher's Gospel-shop! But he was not the first Reb. who has been to the city of churches since the war, and it is not probable that he will be the last.

I pointed out in my letter how you might send a reply, but you either could not condescend to write to a Rebel, or were afraid to do so—assuming the letter to be the real, as it is the probable cause of your silence, I must forgive you and write again.

To-day will be a dull day to us, as we shall have neither fighting nor marching orders. Your Yankee friends are "skedaddling" before us, and we are not prepared to pursue them. What we intend or expect to do to-morrow, or next day, or on any future day, it would be contraband to state, in minutiae. But you know by this time that we are steering northward again, and I shall violate no duty by assuring you that wherever we meet Yankees in arms we shall chastise them if we can, as well as inflict on your country and non-combatants all the damage consistent with the laws of civilized warfare. We shall do more. We have to apply the *lex talionis* for innumerable outrages committed by your cowardly hosts on innocent and unoffending citizens of the South. It shall be no fault of mine, my friend, if, to imitate God's language on a certain occasion to Cain, *vengeance be not taken sevenfold.* Send gentlemen to fight us instead of the canaille of New-England, the riff-raff of Europe, and uncivilized, and uncivilizable niggers, and violations of war will be unfrequent, and there will be few occasions for retaliation. But until you do so, or sue for peace, so help me God we will scatter desolation, and cause weeping, and wailing and gnashing of teeth over every foot of Northern territory the fortunes of war may permit us to tread. I would not, Bishop, spare your house, or even my own mother's, if it stood before me, if I knew that you or she gave countenance to the Abolition crusade of the Baboon of Illinois.

You will call me a desperate Rebel, I know. Well, what if I am; don't you know who made me so? Did not I offer to serve the Union cause? Did not I spend months and hundreds of dollars to recruit a regiment? And when on the eve of success were we not robbed of our men by that long-legged scoundrel of Albany? Did not the Baboon and his drunken four-eyed Secretary of War, after promising us redress, play us false? What man will be true to a Government that is false to him? There may be a few, "for the fools are not all dead yet," but I would sooner be d—d than be one of them.

But Bishop, though a Rebel—I am a Union man. There are thousands like me in the South and in the army. We expect in due time to see the once United States again under one Government. Not of course with the big Baboon, or any of his creed, or kind at its head, but with a President possessing the qualities which John Randolph truly said were indispensible in a President, namely, "Integrity, firmness, great political experience, strong judgement, and sound common sense; ardent love of country, and of its institutions, and their spirit; unshaken political consistency in the worst of times; manners (if not courtly) correct." How many of these qualities does your Baboon possess? I think, my dear boy," that Old Dominion's "*aqua fortis*" must have noticed, with a prophetic eye, the aspirations of your Ape, when he prescribed these long since forgotten qualifications.

But you still talk of subjugating us, of whipping us back into the Union; but you are mad—*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* Continue the war four years longer, and instead of subjugating the South, you will be subjugated.—"Can't you see it?"—Well, here's the calculation. You have within three years lost in killed and wounded,—wounded too badly for further service—more men by 50,000 than the South, in the aggregate, ever put in the field. In other words, you have been losing five men to our one, and must continue to do so whenever we choose to act on the defensive. How long can you stand this? How long at this rate will it be before your armies are reduced to a numerical equality with our own? And when you can only meet us man for man, how long would it take us to subjugate you? Any one familiar with the history of the war will answer, "not long."

But you are beginning to pray for peace. Uncle Abe a few weeks ago sent peace agents on a fishing excursion to Richmond, and I reckon they returned with *fisherman's luck.* You and I know, from experience, what luck that is. Some of *our people,* too, have turned up at Niagara Falls with the olive branch. Well, the South can't in summer keep from Northern watering places; and this is the best indication you have of a speedy peace. But let me tell you, my dear boy, you may pray for peace until Hell freezes over—that is, peace with the restoration of the Union—and there will be no peace. Mars is relentless, and Concordia is deaf. There can be no peace until Black Republicans and Abolitionists are silenced and reduced to an equality, or, at least, a level, with the niggers they claim as their equals. Let your Chicago Convention nominate Mr. Davis for the Presidency—and I know a majority of the delegates would vote for him if they dared—and on his election you can and will have peace. Of course you will not do this. The next best thing you can do is to nominate and elect McClellan. The South don't regard him as a military genius, as the Northern press would make the people believe they do, but they believe him to be what was once called a Northern man with Southern principles. His election, my dear boy, would do much to pacify and conciliate the South. We are satisfied that if you elect him, the right of secession and independence would be acknowledged, and that terms of reconstruction would be offered, which we might with honor accept. I don't say, however, that they would be accepted.

It is my opinion, as it is the opinion of President Davis, and the leading men of the South, that the war must continue until one side or the other is subjugated. The more assistance your Democrats render, indirectly, the sooner we shall be able to vanquish the abolition hordes, and restore peace and the Union. It may seem paradoxical, but I assure you, my boy, we are fighting, for Union—fighting to place the Old United States under one Government, and we shall do it in such a way that no Abolition baboon will ever again get at the head of it."

Here I must drop the villain's letter or lose the mail. In my next I will give the remainder of it, which refers mainly to the condition of things in the South, and the manner in which Union soldiers are treated and buried after death. To persons who mourn relatives, victims of Libby and Belle Island, it will be especially interesting.

I remember well the day upon which this traitor Dunham first made his appearance at the War Department. He was introduced to the Secretary by Gen. George H. Stewart, of Maryland, now a prisoner of war in Fort Delaware. Dunham represented that he had resigned his position in the Union army because the avowed object of the war at the war at the onset had been perverted, and was being waged by the North solely for emancipation. One would have supposed from his statements that one-half the Northern people were to follow him over to the rebels. The Richmond papers applauded his action, and King Jeff., who is very partial to Northern men,—when he can make use of them—gave him a commission. But I may have more to say of the black-hearted villain in another letter.

This morning I had an interesting conversation with a rebel prisoner, named Boyd, captured in battle near Berryville, on Sunday last. Boyd belonged to Longstreet's corps, and has been in the service upwards of two years. He was slightly wounded in the hand in the action on Sunday, and being anxious to abandon the rebel service, was permitted to take the oath of allegiance, and furnished with transportation to Philadelphia. Boyd, who is a very intelligent man, estimates the rebel force in the Valley at 50,000 men, one tenth of it being cavalry. The officers, he says, are in high glee over the prospect of another spree in Pennsylvania. It is said in camp, too, that immediately on the army crossing the river, Lee will take command in person, leaving the defence of Richmond and Petersburg to Beauregard and Johnston.

He also says that the troops around these cities will not exceed forty thousand, and he observed "Now is Grant's time to strike." The Rebel officers generally, he says, regard Atlanta as lost, but are still confident of holding Mobile. A quarrel, he says, has been going on some time between Generals Lee and Bragg, the latter being opposed to weakening the garrisons of Richmond and Petersburg by sending an invading army North, and that Lee a few weeks ago tendered his resignation, but was prevailed on by Davis to withdraw it. Bragg continues to make himself offensive to all officers brought in contact with him. Boyd represents the crops as very good, corn promising a most bountiful harvest. But I must close.

The Memorial of the Union Prisoners to the President.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August —, 1864.

To the President of the United States.

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces, is such that it become our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the government of the United States and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Ga., and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be increased instead of diminished suffering. Col. Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence, the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure to sun and storm add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by —— ——, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he:—"Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, then are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of a man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville, can readily be imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as the Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on government works. Under these circumstances, they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our government, in matters of exchange to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

The Late General McPherson—Interesting Correspondence.

To General Grant. CLYDE, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved General Jas. B. McPherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that when General Grant heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war, others can appreciate his worth better than I can.

When it was announced to us by telegraph that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder; but when we heard the commander-in-chief could weep with us, too, we felt, sir, that you have been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged grandma, who is now trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at six o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy.

His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers by will often pause to drop a tear over the dear departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you, and go forth with your armies till the rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend,

LYDIA SLOCUM.

Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE U. S., CITY POINT, Va., August 10.

MRS. LYDIA SLOCUM: My Dear Madam—Your very welcome letter of the 3d instant has reached me. I am glad to know the relatives of the lamented Major-General McPherson are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequaled ability, his amiability and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Ladies' National Covenant.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: In the letter of a correspondent concerning the Ladies' National Covenant, a lady writes thus:

"In procuring my children's dresses I must regard not only cheapness but labor in making and washing. Now, as far as my experience goes, American de laines and calicoes look very shabby after washing, and have no recommendation of "wearing clean." No doubt we have been deficient in encouragement to American manufactures, and have denounced them as ordinary in advance, still it is a melancholy fact that Yankees are more ingenious than rough in their manufactures, and discreet buyers act accordingly. Do other nations cheat and falsify as we do? I do believe that our spirit of enterprise, competition and thrift, our haste to be rich and determination to make our paltry imitations and unscrupulous devices, "go down," have over-ridden all sense of honor and honesty; and it is hardly safe to live in our own houses, wear our own fabrics, eat our own food, or drink our own beverages. If these were not "war times" and we were not suffering for complicity with slavery, I should almost say we deserved destruction as a nation of dishonest manufacturers and traders."

At first blush, this description would not seem to be very encouraging to the Secretary of a Society pledged for the encouragement of American manufactures, yet really there is no view which should rouse the friends of the L. N. C. to greater exertion; nothing which should make us more ardently strive for the patronage of home fabrics than the hope of elevating the national character of our trade and manufactures. When we show that we prefer our own goods, we shall offer our manufacturers the highest inducement to perfect their work. We pray that the women of our land may adopt the Covenant until the word American applied to fabrics no longer suggests imposition, cheat and cheapness. No doubt our correspondent often purchases excellent and reliable American goods under a foreign stamp, and to make our best fabrics *known as our own,* we ladies must no longer prefer the foreign. "For my part," recently said a young man behind a counter to us, "I would prefer an American article to a foreign, even if I had to give more for it and knew it was not so good." Can not the patriotism of our ladies rise as high as that of this clerk? When it does, our best fabrics will no longer be sold under a foreign mark, and our manufacturers will assert their proper dignity in the world. Not only to keep our gold from going abroad, not only to avert bankruptcy from the nation let the Covenant work, but to remove a national reproach, and let every American woman pray that here she may do her part. The work will not be unblessed if prosecuted in this faith. Said recently, one usually a keen observer and shrewd thinker, "The women of our nation are deteriorating—the men are lifted up by this war, but not so with the women, they never dressed so extravagantly or rushed so madly after folly and fashion as now." Was the speaker right? We hope not, and we will close this by a passage from another correspondent of the Covenant than the one with which we opened—

"I value the covenant greatly for the social effect that a little personal sacrifice will have upon the character of our women. It was luxury that sank Rome. There is an unseen spiritual side that we can *feel* without explaining in this movement."

H. C. INGERSOLL, Cor. Sec'y L. N. C.

Washington, Aug. 11, 1864.

Advance in the Price of Newspapers.

The following advances have been made recently in the price of newspapers:

American Union	5 cts.	to 7 cts.
Banner of Light	5 "	to 7 "
New York Clipper	6 "	to 10 "
New York Dispatch	8 "	to 10 "
Frank Leslie's Illustrated	8 "	to 10 "
Frank Leslie's German Illustrated	8 "	to 10 "
Freeman's Journal	6 "	to 10 "
Flag of Our Union	5 "	to 7 "
Harper's Weekly	6 "	to 10 "
Irish American	4 "	to 5 "
Literary Companion	5 "	to 7 "
New York Weekly	5 "	to 6 "
Police Gazette	6 "	to 8 "
New Nation	7 "	to 10 "
Scientific American	6 "	to 8 "
Scottish American Journal	6 "	to 7 "
True Flag	5 "	to 7 "
Wilkes's Spirit	10 "	to 15 "
Wide World	5 "	to 7 "
Harper's Magazine	25 "	to 35 "
Atlantic Monthly	25 "	to 30 "
Continental Monthly	25 "	to 30 "
Frank Leslie's 10c. Monthly (Sept. 1)	10 "	to 15 "
Frank Leslie's Magazine	25 "	to 30 "
Dollar Monthly	10 "	to 15 "
Daily Times	3 "	to 4 "
Daily Herald	3 "	to 4 "
Daily Tribune	3 "	to 4 "
Sunday Herald	4 "	to 5 "
Thompson's Reporter	6 "	to 10 "
Metropolitan Reporter	6 "	to 10 "
Daily News	3 "	to 4 "
Daily World	3 "	to 4 "

The Pennsylvania Election—Majorities for the Amendments.

The official returns of the election on the amendments to the Constitution are now complete, and the following is a recapitulation of the vote:

FIRST AMENDMENT.	
Whole number of votes polled	305,301
For the amendment	199,959
Against the amendment	105,352
Majority	94,607
SECOND AMENDMENT.	
Whole number of votes polled	285,573
For the amendment	210,402
Against the amendment	75,169
Majority	135,233
THIRD AMENDMENT.	
Total number of votes polled	283,756
For the amendment	207,837
Against the amendment	75,913
Majority	131,924

It is proposed to hold a Fair for Iowa soldiers in the City of Burlington, during the week of the State Agricultural Exhibition. The Fair will be opened on Monday, Sept. 26, and will continue through the week until Saturday, the 1st of October. All goods and packages should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor, and the place from which sent, and directed to "John G. Foote, Burlington, Iowa, for Southern Iowa Soldiers' Fair." Notice of the shipment should at the same time be sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary. Donations of money are solicited, and should be sent by mail to the Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Gay, Burlington, Iowa.

The Western New York Peat Company have a force of cutters at Bloomfield and on the Lockport bed, and extensive sheds are being built at the former place. Considerable quantities of this excellent and cheap fuel will be in the market in a few weeks, at Rochester.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

THE RIVAL PLATFORMS.

The National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 7th of last June, and there nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for reëlection as President with ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President, adopted and presented to the American People the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

The Democratic National Convention which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and yesterday presented the names of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, likewise agreed on and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test-oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

This Platform, it will be seen, in no manner condemns, even by implication, the gigantic Rebellion which has so long crimsoned our fields with the most precious blood of our countrymen. It conceals the facts that the war was inaugurated by the Rebels alone, and that they had wrenched from the nation nearly half its fortresses, armories, arsenals, sub-treasuries, mints, custom-houses, &c., &c., and made prisoners of the bulk of its little army, before a single shot was fired on the side of the Union. The Rebel chieftains who falsely, villainously asserted, directly after the taking of Fort Sumter, that *Lincoln and the Abolitionists had declared war on the South*, and thereby dragged Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas into the abyss of secession, under the plea of necessary self-defense, are practically countenanced and upheld by this vile Platform, which speaks as though the war had been wantonly inaugurated on the part of the National authorities, and might have been avoided had they chosen. There is not one word in this Platform which even intimates that the Rebels have done any wrong, or that the Government in resisting their efforts has done any thing right.

The Democratic Platform demands wholly and unqualifiedly that the war shall, on the part of the Union, be stopped. Suppose this were done to-morrow. President Lincoln sends an envoy to Jeff. Davis, saying, "Let us have a cessation of hostilities." "Certainly," responds Jeff. "Withdraw your forces from the Confederacy, raise your blockade, and I agree to an armistice." (The Rebels have already indicated that they will have no other.) Suppose this were conceded: must not every European Government at once recognize the Confederacy? On what ground could any refuse? We should have given up the contest, and retired baffled and defeated. Europe is famishing for Cotton and Naval Stores, which the Rebels have to spare; they are in desperate want of a thousand things whereof Europe has a surplus. They would of course trade only with their friends. Who does not see that this is Disunion, complete and final? Having tamely surrendered New-Orleans, Newbern, Port Royal, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Little Rock, and Fortress Monroe—all the fruits of our long and arduous struggle—who imagines, what Confederate would fear, that we should ever plunge afresh into war, and try to take them over again?

It is a fraud, then—an impudent, wicked fraud—for this Platform to talk after this, of peace "on the basis of the Federal Union." We have war only because certain States have repudiated and now defy that Union. That Union is the bone of contention—there is none other. How, then, having decreed a "cessation of hostilities," are you afterward to have the Union? You recognize the traitorous aristocracy who claim to have seceded as composing their respective States: we deny it, and, counting the whole people, insisted that there is a Union majority in every State. On what Democratic principle can *you* constrain Rebel States to return to the Union?

But "a Convention of the States"—nay, "an *ultimate* Convention of *all* the States"—is in your programme. But the Rebel States *had their* Convention at Montgomery nearly four years ago, and framed there a Constitution wherewith they profess to be perfectly contented. That Constitution ignores ours, supersedes it, and renders your Convention a simple nullity. Stop the War now, and they will laugh your "ultimate" Convention to scorn. They will tell you that *they* have a first-rate Constitution, formed at Montgomery, and that if you want union with them, you must adopt that, and apply to be admitted into their Confederacy. Having admitted that the aristocracy are the States wherein they live, having stopped the War, how do you expect to unite with them except by creeping in at the back door of their Confederacy? That is the precise point to which you are now tending.

Three and a-half years ago, before a drop of blood had been shed, we Republicans proposed a Convention, or rather adopted the proposition of Kentucky, that one be called. Had you Democrats *then* favored a Convention, we should long since have held one. But you resisted it, fought it, voted it down, inducing even Kentucky to join you in defeating it. And now, after three years of carnage and devastation, you come round to our position, and vaguely recommend a Convention. We stand by it, and will help carry it; but that will not put down the Rebellion. We must first have Peace, *then* hold a Convention.

—All the rest of this Platform is wind, signifying very little. It amounts in substance to just this: *The Administration has not surrendered the country to the traitors, North or South.* It has suppressed treason in loyal States, not sternly nor very consistently; it has not allowed those who defy the authority and trample on the flag of their Country, to have every thing their own way. The Bramlette-Guthrie party in Kentucky thought this all right when it operated in their favor; now that it no longer does, they unite in denouncing it. We only wish they had had a Jackson in the White House to give them something real to complain of.

The "sympathy" tendered to the soldiers by this Platform is a wanton insult. Every line of it implies that their blood has been fruitlessly shed, and that they might better have staid at home and let the Rebels have every thing their own way. What real sympathy can there be between those who regard the War for the Union as unjust and ruinous, and those who have laid their lives on the altar of their country's salvation? What soldier can desire the sympathy of those who have no word of reproof for the cruel villains who expose our prisoners to die in open lots, unsheltered and but half fed, but heap all their "reprobation" on the Government, which would protect and release them if it could?

Unionists of all the States! it is incumbent on us to beat this Platform and its backers! Let us resolve to do it, and begin the work NOW!

GEN. GRANT'S ADVISERS.

The World has a Baltimore correspondent whose talk of the Union armies as "*our* forces" does not half conceal his devotion to the Rebel cause—a devotion so palpable that even *The World* is constrained to disclaim all sympathy with his feelings and opinions. This sagacious "Druid," in his last performance, gravely says:

"It is believed at Richmond that Gen. Grant will be unable to maintain his position on the Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg, but will have to contract his lines again further to the east. The Rebel leaders will not permit Gen. Grant to occupy that position without making one more effort to dislodge him, with even greater force than they used on the 20th; and that attack was only repulsed with great loss, and after a desperate battle.

However, it is believed that Gen. Grant can be dislodged from that position by the Confederate force now at Petersburg, and that, after that, Gen. Grant can accomplish nothing, either against that place or Richmond. If Gen. Grant, however, should abandon Petersburg, move his army over to Deep Bottom, and begin a vigorous and *real* attack on Richmond from that point as his base, it would be necessary for the Rebels to recall, not Early alone, but every Rebel soldier in Virginia, for the defense of their capital."

—Grant evidently don't see it. How *can* he, when this same wise and loyal counselor tells him that the Rebel chief will be obliged to make "one more effort" to drive him from his strong earthworks across the Weldon Railroad? Would n't it be great generalship to abandon strong works that the Rebels *must* assault, in order to attack two or three strong lines of *their* works, one behind the other? For, even if he carried Richmond from the north and east, he would get nothing but the bare walls; while if he compels its evacuation by his hold on its southward communications, he must capture half Lee's *matériel*, and perhaps destroy his army.

ALLEGIANCE—TREASON.

The Daily News returns to the subject of our captured soldiers at Andersonville and the exchange of prisoners, but does not venture to print our article as we printed its own to which we replied. We accept this as a cognovit—a virtual giving up of the case. But we can afford to do what it durst not: so here is its new paragraph which touches the marrow of the case:

"Lovell, Pemberton, and Gustavus W. Smith are, however, of all the Confederate officers named by THE TRIBUNE, the only ones who can, we believe, be supposed to owe allegiance to a State of the North. The others are citizens of Kentucky or Missouri, and, as such, owe allegiance more or less lawfully to the Confederacy. Suppose they were all Northern men, and suppose that the question had not been settled in practice, they cease, even then, to be traitors, because of the American doctrine of transferable allegiance. The citizenship which constitutes the condition of that transfer *does not apply here in reference to the negro*; and hence, even though he had complied with all its conditions, he returns, when captured by his State, neither more nor less than a traitor."

—That is to say: A South Carolina slave, who never had any recognized rights—who owes nothing of gratitude to the State wherein he was regarded as a chattel—has no right to listen to the summons of the Union, calling him to arms in her defense; but Kirby Smith, (of Connecticut,) Frank Gardner (of New-York,) and John C. Pemberton (of Pennsylvania,) all of them expensively educated at the cost of the United States, all of them sworn to loyalty to the Union, may repudiate their oath of allegiance and turn their arms against their country, "because of the American doctrine of transferable allegiance." Very convenient doctrine that must be *for them*; but how is it American? Does our country originate doctrines useful only for her own destruction?

We know no American doctrine that discharges the American citizen from his paramount allegiance to his whole country because he lives in a portion or State. There may be such a *South Carolinian* doctrine, but this country does not recognize its authority. And we insist that no slave can possibly owe a firmer allegiance to his State than the whites educated at West Point owe to the Union.

But Sterling Price, Breckinridge, Buckner, Humphrey Marshall, &c., we are told, being citizens of Missouri, or of Kentucky, owe "allegiance, *more or less lawfully*, to the Confederacy." How "owe" it? Gov. C. F. Jackson and his Democratic Legislature of 1860-1, being in sympathy with the Rebellion, called a Convention to take Missouri out of the Union. *Every delegate to that Convention was elected as a Unionist*, including Sterling Price himself, who was chosen President. That Convention utterly, overwhelmingly, *refused* to do what was required of it, and clung fast to the Union. Jackson and a minority of his Legislature then plunged into the Rebellion in defiance of the authentic decision of their State, which has never yet been uttered on the side of the traitors. So, emphatically, of Kentucky, by whose laws Breckinridge, Buckner, &c., stand to-day proscribed as traitors. How is it, then, that they, "more or less lawfully," owe allegiance to the Confederacy? Speak right out!

JUDAH P.

Mr. Judah P. Benjamin seems to use words lavishly in his circular given elsewhere, setting forth his version of the colloquy between himself and Mr. Jefferson Davis on one side, and Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on the other. The only point he seems desirous of making is, that the latter visited Richmond at the suggestion of President Lincoln, and in obedience to his desire to see Peace restored to the country. That, if admitted, would not harm the President with any portion of his hearty supporters. President Lincoln *does* want Peace—none but a Copperhead denies and affects to doubt it; but he wants a Union, while the Richmond authorities want a Disunion Peace; and he wants one that being based on impartial Freedom, would be real and certain to endure; while they want one which will give them a distinct nationality, based on Slavery as its corner-stone. So we now see just where each party stands, and can act accordingly. Happily, Davis and Benjamin, though despots at Richmond, are not the Southern people.

Mr. Benjamin, in his eagerness to make the most of his case, first represents President Lincoln as sending Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques to Richmond in eager quest of peace; next proclaims that the President's proffer through those gentlemen was substantially identical with that embodied in his previous missive "to whom it may concern;" and lastly asserts as if utterly oblivious of his two former assertions, that the latter indicates "that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities." Davis ought to look over documents of this importance before allowing them to get into the newspapers.

THE DRAFT.

Gov. Morgan and Gov. Morrill of Maine, who have been traversing New-England to observe the progress of recruiting under the new call, report that three and they hope four of the Eastern States will have filled their quotas before the approaching 5th, when the deficiencies are to be made up by draft. New-England will have at least four-fifths of her entire quota ready by that day.

Govs. M. and M. report the people earnest and invincible in their resolve to stand by their Government in this hour of its trial. Anxious as they may and must be for Peace, they will accept no Peace that dismembers or degrades the Republic—no Peace that can be claimed as a triumph for conspiracy and rebellion. On the contrary, they propose to "fight it out on this line," in the confident assurance that Peace will come sooner and stay longer if they uphold and strengthen their Government than if they pusillanimously desert and allow traitors to destroy it. We believe the Governors have since gone southward or westward on their mission.

Information that reaches us from various quarters justifies our conviction that, in addition to credits for men previously furnished, at least *two-thirds*, and probably *three-fourths*, of the Half Million called for will have already passed muster, or be ready for muster, on the morning of Sept. 5th, and that one-half of the country will thus be out of the draft by reason of having filled their quotas by townships, wards, cities, counties and States.

COST OF THE WAR.

Expenditure on Army and Navy	$3,000,000,000
Bounties paid by States and Towns	450,000,000
Loss for life of the labor of the killed and maimed	2,000,000,000
Loss of three years' labor of other soldiers	6,000,000,000
Property destroyed on the ocean	300,000,000
Loss of profits of commerce	700,000,000
Property destroyed on land	200,000,000
Pensions to wounded and widows for life	400,000,000
Total cost of the war	$15,050,000,000

This is the money expense to the country of that exquisite luxury, a Black Republican President. It may be very sweet and delicious, but can we afford it? [World.

Let us understand this: Suppose *your* party carries the election just before us, and *ours* thereupon revolts, assumes to take eight or ten *Northern* States out of the Union, and commences a Civil War, which lasts through your President's term, costing the country as much in blood and treasure as *this* war has done, which party will be justly responsible for the cost of *that* war? And will such doings prove that the country can't afford the luxury of a *Democratic* President? Let us see you work your rule both ways!

The Daily News has a Secesh correspondent at Washington, who regularly delights its readers with such profundity as the following:

"Whether the Weldon Railroad is recaptured or not, *will not make the least difference* as regards the capture of either Petersburg or Richmond. Its possession by our forces is *of no advantage to us*, any more than it has enabled Grant to extend his lines further around to the left. Its loss is *of no particular consequence* to the Confederates, as they have other lines of railroad that were far more useful to them. Gen. Grant is mistaken in saying that "the loss of this road is a blow to the enemy that they cannot stand," as the event will prove. But they have already recaptured a portion of the ground, and the indications are, that *they will soon compel Gen. Grant to abandon the whole ground that he has gained at such a fearful cost.*"

Isn't it odd that the Rebels should dash corps after corps of their scanty forces against our solid and formidable earthworks commanding the Weldon Road, when its loss makes no difference to them, and its gain is no advantage to us? Is Lee insane?

A correspondent wants to use half a column of THE TRIBUNE in exposure of the stale trick of lottery swindlers, who distribute by mail "confidential" circulars, urging the receiver to send ten dollars or so for a package of their tickets, which they virtually warrant to draw a large prize, which Greeny is to proclaim and show the money for their benefit in the increase of their business in his vicinity. The upshot of all is that they get the ten dollars, and Greeny gets—bit. This very swindle is probably older than any one now living, and is certain to keep going till the fools are all dead—which won't be this year. Whoever wishes to enroll himself in their ranks may do so unmistakably by biting at this very naked hook and sending the ten dollars. We have exposed the system thoroughly once this year, and that will do for the present.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements, and unstained private reputation. But he is an anti-war Copperhead of the intensest shade, and his votes in Congress have rarely differed from those of Vallandigham and Ben. Harris. Pendleton was first chosen to Congress in 1856, and has been thrice reëlected from the 1st (Cincinnati) District. He differs in location, (but not in principle,) from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and John Morgan.

When the Republican National Convention in 1860 nominated Candidates for President and Vice-President who both resided in the Free States, a vehement outcry was raised by their opponents as though such action were in flagrant defiance of the Constitution. Now, the Democrats, holding their Convention at Chicago, have done that same thing, but we hope no one will complain of it. If any one thinks there is any harm in such a choice, let Pendleton, because of his principles, be located in South Carolina, and so make all straight.

Extra Billy Smith is reported, in some of the journals of the locality, as well as in telegraphic dispatches, as having been in Chicago last Sunday, laying pipe for the control of the Democratic National Convention. As Extra is now Rebel Governor of Virginia, we discredit the story. He doubtless was there in spirit and by proxy, but not in his own flesh and blood.

There were at least one thousand more Lincoln votes in this city on the day after the Chicago Democratic Platform had been read, than there were the day before. A friend dropped into a store where sat five partners, all Democrats, of whom not one would vote for McClellan or any one else on that platform.

The Chicago Times ostentatiously proclaims that the Democracy will this Fall have a fair election or a free fight. *The Tribune* asks whether they propose now, as in 1860, to have the election first and commence the free fight directly afterward.

The 138th Illinois Regiment is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and numbers 809 men all told. It was recently canvassed by companies, with this result: For Lincoln, 739; all others 70.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

Reports here place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call. Reinforcements have been going forward to the army of the Potomac at the rate of about 4000 per week, and this amount, it is expected, will be largely increased before the 5th inst.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Jaques and Gilmore Mission to Davis—Report of Secretary Benjamin—Comments of the Examiner—What sort of Armistice will suit the Rebels.

From the Richmond Examiner Aug. 26.

As usual, Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, has placed the country in a mean, base and humiliating position. Having nothing on earth to do in the way of the legitimate business of his office, he spends his activity in pushing himself into eternal scrapes, which, indeed, would be of little consequence if they affected him alone. Unfortunately, however, owing to the public office which he (nominally) holds, his stupid blunders touch us all rather closely. We find now the Secretary of State of the Confederate States engaged in a newspaper altercation with the spies, who lately sneaked into Richmond; and who came, as one of them affirms, armed with a letter of introduction to our Secretary of State from a Mr. ——. The spy does not tell the name of the Yankee who introduced him; but we should greatly desire to know *what* Yankee can commission a spy into our lines, and assure to him handsome treatment, and access to the President and public offices, by means of a letter to Mr. Benjamin. The statement of this fact causes us an unpleasant sensation.

Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do; and our Secretary of State, having no State affairs to attend to, naturally, by way of relaxation, falls easily into communication with any sort of loafing scoundrels who have time to talk to him; especially such as are introduced by a letter from his nameless Yankee friend, Mr. ——. No wonder he finds, shortly afterwards, that the prowling Yankees have made up a bundle of falsehoods to suit the taste of their fellow-countrymen at home; and thus we have the edifying spectacle of the Confederate Secretary of State entering into a controversy with those spies in the public journals about the facts which they report. It is too late: he received them graciously, on the introduction of his friend, Mr. ——; procured them an interview with the President; and they are now making capital of their adventure in the way of magazine articles and lectures at twenty-five cents per head. He cannot now invalidate the accuracy of the information which these spies have carried North by alleging "the extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative."

Perhaps the most absurd thing in all this business is the manner in which Mr. Benjamin has addressed his long refutation of two spies—"To Hon James M. Mason, Commissioner to the *Continent, &c., &c., et cetera.*" Mr. Mason is not a Commissioner to any continent; Mr. Mason has never read, and never will read, in all probability, either the narratives of the spies, or Mr. Benjamin's refutation thereof. Why does not Mr. Benjamin send a communication to the newspapers at once, and scathe and cold those spies to the best of his ability? If anything can aggravate the provocation of seeing a Cabinet Minister of the Confederate States engaged in such an altercation at all, it is to see him put on such preposterous diplomatic airs, turning a paragraph into a protocol.

THE SO-CALLED "PEACE-MISSION" TO RICHMOND—THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR—Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principal sentiments and purposes by which those States have been and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. Lee from Lieut. Gen. Grant, in the following words:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
"CITY POINT, VA., July 8, 1864.

"*Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia:*

"GENERAL: I would request that Col. James F. Jaques, Seventy third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, esq., be allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col. Ould, as Commissioner.

"If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U.S.A."

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter, and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Colonel Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:

"SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.

"*Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:*

"Dear Sir—The undersigned, James F. Jacques, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no *official* character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves, would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

"Most truly and respectfully,
"Your obedient servants,
"JAS. F. JACQUES,
"JAS. R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is underscored, and the word peace doubly underscored in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfy me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came not officially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after still further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to Gen. Lee, and that Gen. Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Col. Jacques then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was our easily desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 p. m.—that, at least, I presumed he would, but if he objected after hearing my report they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be re-conducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Col. Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusion, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at nine o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard from me that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a re-construction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Federations, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered that as those proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people: that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissable to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have, no doubt, seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New-York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

THE PROPOSED FOREIGN LOAN.

The announcement in THE TRIBUNE of Monday, that wealthy German Bankers had formally proposed to the Government to take one thousand millions of our National Debt at a very low rate of interest, is creating considerable excitement in financial circles. The gold speculators see, in the acceptance of the proposition, an end to their swindling schemes, and the masses a decrease in the prices of the necessaries of life, and a speedy return to a specie currency. The proposition which was made by Mr. Hoffstadt, of Hamburg, in behalf of a number of wealthy German capitalists, is receiving the earnest attention of the Treasury Department. The responsibility of the parties making the offer is indorsed by Mr. Marsh, our Consul at Hamburg.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The Union Congressional Committee will immediately issue the following documents for distribution among the people:

First: McClellan's Military Career, reviewed and exposed.

Second: George H. Pendleton, his disloyal record and antecedents.

Third: The Chicago Copperhead Convention.—The men who composed it.

Fourth: Base surrender of the Copperheads to the Rebels in arms.

Fifth: The military situation and the glorious achievements of our soldiers and sailors.

Sixth: A few plain words with the heroic private soldiers.

Seventh: The history of McClellan—"Arbitrary arrest" of the Maryland Legislature.

Eighth: What Lincoln's Administration has done.

These documents will be printed in English and German and sent for two dollars per hundred copies. Let the loyal men everywhere send in their orders to Hon. James Harlan, Washington, D. C.

ON THE WELDON ROAD.

Our troops are still busily engaged in strengthening their defenses on the left. The works there are now considered impregnable, and our occupation of them permanent. There is some talk of re-building the railroad leading to Norfolk, and supplying our left wing by that route. It would save eight or ten miles of wagon transportation, and connect us with an excellent harbor. The railroad at this end is in excellent condition, and enters the center of our position.

DESERTERS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED.

A circular issued to-day from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, declares that deserters from the Rebel Army will not be accepted either as substitutes or recruits. This order plays "Hob" with the prospects of Recruiting Agents, who hoped to reap a harvest from their labors in the vicinity of the several prison camps.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23.—No engagement has taken place since Sunday. The enemy have fallen back to their lines two miles from Petersburg, where they are seen busily erecting strong works, similar to those we first encountered on our arrival here. They are laboring night and day, with a large number of men, as though they were afraid of an attack from us before they get them completed. Their main line was near to, and west of the Lead Works, on the South side of the road, and is said to be strongly defended. Their picket line extends nearly a mile south of their works with videttes thrown out near the Davis House. Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy loss in officers and men on Sunday morning, but claim that they have taken three thousand prisoners. Our losses in the Fifth Corps foot up as follows:

KILLED—Officers, 17; men, 132.
WOUNDED—Officers, 74; men, 784.
MISSING—Officers, 99; men, 2,853.

In the Ninth Corps the casualties are about three hundred, which will make a total loss of 4,255 in those commands since Thursday last. No doubt many reported missing will yet turn up, as some of our men have a bad habit, after a little reverse, of straggling to the rear. Of our loss, Gen. Crawford's Division sustains the greatest proportion, he having lost about two thousand men, mostly taken prisoners. Col. Tilden, who was missing after the action of Friday, is safe. He was taken prisoner and with others conveyed to Petersburg, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and ran into some bushes, where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away, and he came into our lines on Monday, uninjured. Gen. Warren advanced his line a mile along the railroad towards Petersburg to-day, the Rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers. The First Division of the Second Corps were engaged all day to-day in tearing up and burning the railroad as far as Reams' Station and beyond, a distance of three miles. That portion over which the Fifth Corps advanced, was also completely destroyed.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—All is quiet on the lines this morning, with the exception of the usual picket firing. Nine deserters came in last night, and also a number of contrabands. Most of the former express their willingness to take the oath of allegiance. A telegraph cable, of English manufacture, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day. It is to be laid across the Chesapeake Bay from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone. The old cable has been useless for several weeks. All is quiet—not even the usual firing by the sharpshooters. The enemy have evidently given up their effort to retake the position so strongly held by our left wing, which is represented as perfectly secure, and easily held by our present force.

The Railroad between Petersburg and Weldon is being thoroughly destroyed by Warren's forces. There will be nothing left of it save the cuts and embankments when he gets through with his work of destruction. The Petersburg and Lynchburg Road, according to Petersburg papers of the 22d, is also considered in danger. "That avenue gone, Richmond is really besieged," says *The Richmond Sentinel* of the same date.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.—On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who was south of Reams' Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At half-past 5 p. m. a combined attack was made on his center and left, which after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade and Gen. Hancock, just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864.

For General Humphreys:

The attack about 5 30 p. m. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by Wilcox on my center and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted Miles's force. We resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove Gibbon's division from his line. His men had been much wearied in marching over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults. General Gibbon succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained most of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers. The fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated. The Chief of Artillery reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding, as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line. They must have suffered heavily. My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is a surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Captain Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded, dying during the night. Colonel Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General, is missing. This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

SECOND CORPS, August 26, 1864.

A safeguard that was left on the battle-field remained there until after daylight next morning.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless, hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results to-day if they remained.

G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.—1 p. m.

To Lieut.-Gen. GRANT: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they not only abandoned their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never such a sight. Nearly all of the enemy's and all our wounded, were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen. Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Our forces hold the Weldon Road, and in a dispatch dated 3 p. m., Friday, Gen. Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of Rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

Information received from reliable sources, regarding the attack on Hancock's Corps on Thursday, reasonably lead one to the following inferences:

First—That the enemy was successful, after repeated and impetuous assaults, in compelling the abandonment by our forces of the railroad below Reams' Station.

Second—That although attacking in vastly superior numbers he received a bloody repulse in three successive instances.

Third—That his loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded ours by twice the number, and that finally, by an overwhelming force, he succeeded in forcing us back from our entrenchments on the other side of the railroad below the station—a position which we had already decided to abandon. Beyond forcing us from a position which had become unimportant to us, the enemy accomplished nothing. Warren's position on the Weldon Road is impregnable against the attack of the whole of Lee's army, should he be foolhardy enough to make it. Important movements are on foot, details of which it would be improper to mention. Petersburg papers of Friday, while claiming a victory on Thursday, and the capture of over 2,000 prisoners, admit that their loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, and that the object of the attack—the recapture of the Weldon Road—was a failure.

Gen. Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack on Gen. Butler by the enemy:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket-guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back and re-established their line. The result was one killed, sixteen wounded and fourteen missing on our side. Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."

SUNDAY, Aug. 28.—All is quiet except the usual picket firing in front of the Ninth Corps. The firing on our right on Thursday and Friday was occasioned by a movement of our troops from one position to another, which the enemy evidently did not understand, and were perhaps fearful that it meant another attack on the right at Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad. Our total loss in the fight of Thursday will not, it is said, exceed two thousand, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about five thousand. We still hold about four miles of the Weldon Railroad, and the portion abandoned by the Second Corps was effectually destroyed. Deserters who came in yesterday say that Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, with two divisions of Gen. Longstreet's corps, and the Jeff Davis Legion, were the Rebel troops engaged on Thursday. They also state that since the Weldon Railroad fell into our possession, pork had advanced to $6 and beef to $3 a pound in Richmond, and their officers declare that the road must be re-captured at all hazards.

An English gentleman, Mr. Edwin Wallace, swam the Appottomax last night, and came into our lines. He has resided in Petersburg since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The Rebel leaders are rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw General Grant hence by the Rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace lost his wife and child in Petersburg a short time ago. They were killed by the explosion of one of our shells which entered their house. Three deserters came into our lines last night. They state that they were paid off and discharged a short time ago from Gen. Crawford's Union 3d Tennessee (hundred days) regiment, and while on their way home were captured with 17 others by Gen. Weller's cavalry, and forced into the Rebel ranks, after being robbed of all their money and clothing. They have no idea of what became of their comrades, from whom they were separated at Lynchburg, to which place they had been brought in irons. They seem very indignant at the treatment they have received, and are anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

The Late Battle at Ream's Station.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 29—Evening.

The reports in some of the newspapers that the losses in the Fifth Corps in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st inst. reach 5,000, greatly exaggerate the facts. It is now definitely known that they do not exceed 3,800; and as stragglers and others continue to come in, and the sick are not all accounted for, it is believed that the aggregate loss will not exceed 3,500.

The loss of the Second Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed 1,500 according to the official statement, and it is hoped and believed that when all within our lines report, the loss will fall to 1,200.

The Rebels are said to be using the Weldon Railroad below Ream's Station, and running their supplies thence to Petersburg around our left by wagon. As this requires a large force to guard the trains and defend the road against our cavalry, it cannot be either a very profitable or pleasant means of communication, without taking into consideration the loss of time involved.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—A reconnoissance was made to-day by a detachment from Gen. Crook's command, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front. This force was instructed to move quickly on the right of the enemy's skirmish line, and, if possible, get in their rear, whilst another force moved out to attract their attention in front. Duval moved his force to the front, and advanced in two battalion lines, keeping his rear as much as possible under cover, to prevent the enemy from ascertaining his strength or probable intentions. He had not proceeded far when he encountered the advance of the enemy's skirmish line who were under cover of rail pens, hastily thrown up, each affording shelter for five or six men. As soon as the enemy's advanced line discovered the approach of our force, they hastily retired to a cornfield in the rear, where a portion of their reserve was stationed, and who were immediately drawn up to resist our further advance. Col. Duval continued to move forward, and got nearly four hundred yards in their rear, when, suddenly discovering him, they wheeled into line and opened a heavy fire on his flank, compelling him to change front and force our line to the right. As soon as the enemy became convinced that we meditated an attack on his skirmish line, they brought reinforcements rapidly forward from the direction of Charlestown, and an artillery duel was commenced, which lasted for about twenty minutes, when the enemy's battery was withdrawn. Our forces then fell back, having accomplished all that was intended, with the exception of the capture of the enemy's entire skirmish line. We, however, took about 30 prisoners. The prisoners captured state that Rhode's and Ramseur's Divisions are detached for picket duty in our immediate front, and that the rest of the rebel forces under Early are at Charlestown. The total loss in Crook's command will not exceed 43 wounded and six killed. After we fell back the enemy resumed his old position, and picket firing was kept up until dark.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.—Gen. Sheridan estimates the Rebel forces in his front at about forty thousand—about seven thousand of them cavalry.

A reconnoissance was made this morning by a large force of cavalry under command of Gen. Torbert, which has resulted in obtaining very important information with respect to the enemy's movements. From the information received, it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning at day light and marched in the direction of Leetown. Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearney's Hill, and after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field. Among the killed is Major Schlick, of the 22d Cavalry, who was shot through the head. Lieut. Blunt, of the 5th New York, serving on the staff of Gen. McIntosh, was shot through the ear.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Gen. Crook moved out Wells's brigade of Thorburn's division from the left of our line, to reconnoitre the enemy's position and ascertain if they had any force of importance stationed in his front. Our men advanced in line of battle, with a heavy skirmish line out in front, and soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers, who rapidly retreated on their reserves, stationed a short distance in the rear of the skirmish line. Our men advanced boldly and rapidly until they came within 500 yards of the enemy's line, drawn up to receive them, who opened a heavy fire of musketry, which lasted nearly twenty minutes, when the enemy broke and ran under cover of a battery of artillery, which had in the meantime been brought up and placed in front of the works, in exactly the same position where they had a battery last Thursday, when we made a similar reconnoissance. After the enemy had broken and retreated, which they did in great disorder, some of them throwing down their arms to expedite escape, Col. Lowell of the 2d Massachusetts, dashed in with his regiment of Cavalry, and charging across the open field, killed and wounded quite a number, and succeeded in capturing 69 prisoners, among them one Lieut.-Colonel and five other officers of lesser grade. Colonel Wells having obtained the information desired, and accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, quietly withdrew his command, taking off the killed and wounded, which will not exceed one hundred. The reconnoissance now in progress on the left develops the fact that the enemy had withdrawn their forces in our immediate front, and evacuated their earthworks. It is rumored they are moving in the direction of Shepherdstown.

Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch dated at half-past two o'clock p. m., reports: "The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no serious attempt. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the valley." Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

The citizen sympathizers who were ordered out of our lines by General Hunter some weeks ago are still at Frederick under the surveillance of the Provost Marshal. It will be remembered that the War Department suspended the execution of the order in these cases at the instance of Senator Johnson, of this State.

SUNDAY, Aug. 28.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, our cavalry started out, and commenced driving the enemy's rear guard. At 5 o'clock the infantry broke camp, and at 7 they had taken position in line of march, which was in three parallel columns. We had not proceeded far when we became satisfied that the main force of the enemy had retired from our immediate front and had retreated to some position up the valley, either with a view of drawing Sheridan away from his strongly entrenched position near Halltown, (which they well know it would be madness for them to attempt to carry by a direct assault) or they have retreated with an intention of reinforcing Lee at Richmond, as there can be no doubt but that he (Lee) requires all of the troops he can gather together at that point to resist Grant's further advance. Our cavalry had some heavy skirmishing in the vicinity of Charlestown with a portion of the enemy's rear guard, in which two officers of the 1st U. S. Cavalry were killed, one of whom was Lieut. Barnard. We captured some 20 prisoners, who state that the main force of the enemy moved off three days ago, and went in the direction of Martinsburg.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs to Gen. Dix on the 29th, that a large part of the Rebel force in the Valley has been withdrawn towards Richmond.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—There was a very spirited cavalry fight to-day, at Smithfield, or as it is sometimes called, Middle Way, about seven miles from Charlestown, which proved that the enemy had not retreated up the Valley. Gen. Custar's Brigade of Cavalry, with Capt. Ransom's Battery of Artillery, were moved across the Opequan, about a mile beyond Smithfield, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance towards Bunker Hill. They had proceeded about a mile when they came on the enemy's skirmish line. A portion of Gen. Custar's command were dismounted and sent to engage them. Skirmishing lasted until 11 o'clock, when Custar was obliged to retire across the Opequan, where he was reinforced by two Brigades of Cavalry, when skirmishing was renewed with increased vigor. The enemy now sent two brigades of infantry across the Opequan, with a view of outflanking us and cutting off our retreat on Smithfield. In this they were foiled, for Gen. Merritt, discovering their intention, retired on Smithfield before they could accomplish their designs. Heavy skirmishing was kept up all the time we were retreating, and we inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, as our men took advantage of every commanding position, and from behind every cover to pick off their advancing line. In the meantime, Gen. Sheridan had ordered Gen. Ricketts' division of infantry of the 6th Corps to proceed toward Smithfield and support the cavalry. The infantry reached a point two miles this side of Smithfield at 5 p.m., when they formed a junction with the cavalry, which had gradually fallen back to that point, contesting every inch of the ground. The two forces, united, now assumed the offensive. Gen. Ricketts deployed one brigade of his command as skirmishers, and sent them in advance of our cavalry. As soon as the enemy discovered that they had infantry to contend with they rapidly withdrew, crossing the Opequan about 6 o'clock. Our forces pushed them very closely and captured some prisoners. Our loss in the whole affair, including killed and wounded will not exceed one hundred, whilst that of the enemy must have been much greater, as we had the advantage of position. The reconnoissance developed the fact, beyond a doubt, that the enemy still have a heavy force in our front, and it is believed that they are concentrating at Bunker Hill. Clouds of dust were distinctly seen arising from the road between Bunker Hill and Winchester, supposed to be caused by the enemy's wagon train going up the valley.

All Quiet—Whereabouts of the Rebels.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

A letter dated Charlestown, Va., August 31—9 a. m., says: Since yesterday no changes in the position of our infantry have been made. Our advance (Rickett's Division of the Sixth Corps) occupies Smithfield, and the balance of Sheridan's army is strongly intrenched in a good position, a few miles beyond Charlestown.

The enemy still maintains a line in our front, but evinces no disposition to attack.

Early's main force is at present believed to be in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

A dispatch from Atlanta on the 26th, says:

General Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon Railroad in several places, tearing up about fourteen miles of it. He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the Rebels *en route* to Atlanta. On his return he met the Rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon and 200 prisoners. Afterwards he met another force of rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two of the guns, and most of the prisoners. He made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with 100 men. He inflicted severe damage on the Rebel communications.

An officer from the front arrived at Louisville on the 27th, says that General Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of General Hood's forces, and that heavy skirmishing was constantly going on. The latest reports from Gen. Sherman represent that thus far these movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful. On the 28th and 29th all was quiet about Atlanta, as to active operations.

A dispatch from Nashville, of the 29th, says: "It is rumored here that Gen. Sherman has moved a portion of his army to the vicinity of Red Oak, and is advancing upon Atlanta from the South. It is doubtless the intention to attack the city from several points simultaneously. No official intelligence from Gen. Sherman of any movement has been received as yet."

Progress of the Campaign—Cutting off the Enemy from his Base—The Attack on Dalton and Repulse of the Enemy—Condition of the Country.

From our Special Correspondent.

RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY, S.W. OF ATLANTA, August 19, 1864.

The past week or ten days has witnessed little in the operations before Atlanta worthy to occupy the valuable space of THE TRIBUNE. There have been more days of preparation than of action—perhaps I should also say—of rest. Gen. Schofield, who has continued to occupy the right, has strengthened his position, and steadily pressed the enemy back upon his defensive works, which extend in a direction nearly North-west and South-east along the crest of the ridge east of Utoy Creek. Hood has extended his left to match our right, and evidently suspects we have some designs upon his communications. The Macon Road is his chief concern—next, that to West Point and Montgomery. The Augusta Road is damaged beyond the possibility of repairing. On the night of the 15th, Gen. Kilpatrick, whose recovery from his wound and return to service is hailed as a happy augury for the army, cut the West Point Road at Fairburn, 17 miles from Atlanta, and burned the Depot. He is now again on the war path, and will be heard from [illegible] vulnerable point of the enemy's communications. As an offset, the Rebel cavalry, as you will have heard, made an attack in force at Dalton, tore up the Railroad for some distance, and invited the place to surrender. They did'nt see it, and made the best defense they could until Gen. Stedman came down from Chattanooga with two white regiments and one colored, and raised the siege. He fought the Rebels four hours, and finally discomfited and drove them off.

Our loss was slight; the enemy's, of course, three or four times over ours. Our mail communications have been interrupted for three days only. We shall prize our letters and papers all the more for the brief abstinence. The road was to be in running order again to-day. In the road-smashing business we have always got the start of the Johnnies. Capt. Lord, of Stoneman's staff, who miraculously escaped and has returned to Gen. Schofield's Headquarters, says Stoneman, before he was surrounded, and obliged to succumb to a superior force and to general fatigue, burned two hundred and seventy-five railroad cars, seventeen locomotives, and all the depots along an immense extent of track. Many of these buildings contained Rebel supplies which, on account of previous attacks on the Augusta Road, had been sent round and accumulated on the Macon Road at Gordon and other places.

Many of these cars were, doubtless, old and superfluous stock; but the depots, locomotives and supplies, by Rebel confession, are losses irreparable. The exchange of these for the prisoners, horses, and equipments they captured, though doubtless an important acquisition to them, will hardly pay as a steady business. It will doubtless increase the chances of destructive raids upon our rear; but arrangements have already far progressed to replace the losses in this arm of the service. The prime object was the release of a large number of Union prisoners held at Macon, and the heroic effort ought to secure for all engaged in it the admiration of every patriot throughout the land.

Heavy ordnance has been brought up and put in position within reach of the city, and its effect will be tried before long.

The difficult nature of the ground for military operations, and the lack of roads on which to move masses of troops with the necessary transportation—matters already referred to in previous letters—must account, in part, for any delays which have occurred. The country around the South-west of the city is the poorest, and consequently the least improved by settlement of any part of Georgia we have yet passed through. The clearings are generally small, the land light and sandy, or covered with stones. The only thrifty crop noticed throughout this region is *children.* Tow-headed children by the half score may be met with in every log shanty, with pale and sickly looking mothers, whose chief concern evidently is how to food so many little mouths. The husband is in the Army—a volunteer conscript.

The soldiers, Rebel or Union, have robbed every household of what little they had to sustain life; and our headquarters are constantly visited by women and children—sometimes by the remnants of a man on canes or crutches, asking for bread. They are never sent empty away. It is true the Rebels have taken back all the effective fighting men and working people, to carry on the war against the Union, and left the decrepid, their wives and children, for us to feed. The instinct of retaliation whispers: "Let them starve;" but thanks to the good which the ravages of war have still left untouched in the heart of man, the soft voice of woman, and the pitying look of famishing childhood, still assert their power. I have never witnessed rude or uncivil treatment of women among our officers; and among the soldiers no offense so surely secures contempt as abuse of unprotected females.

These famishing people are generally sent to Col. Treat, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 23d Corps, in this part of the Army, and to Capt. F. W. Clemans, Commissary of the 2d Division, who dispense to them bread, meat, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., to supply their wants.

AUGUST 20th.

Yesterday our right wing (I must not particularize) moved toward Earle Point, and attacked the enemy in their strong works. The day was chiefly spent in cannonading to and fro. Armstrong's cavalry, Rebel, moved ahead of us as we advanced, and, it is supposed, went after Kilpatrick, who is on a raid upon the Rebels' rear. We burst the muzzle off of one 10-pound Parrot, and the Rebels blew up for us one of Captain Shields' timber chests, with a terrific explosion. I was a short distance off at the time. Only one man was injured, and he not seriously.

To-day we 'go for 'em' again.

CORRESPONDENTS GONE HOME.

A number of the newspaper correspondents have left during the past week. Another gest "W. L. B.," the talented correspondent of the *Cincinnati Times* and *Chicago Post.* It is understood that he will exchange the duties and perils of the field for the more congenial labors of authorship, and that a history of the Georgia campaign will soon make its appearance from his pen. Having closely followed the steps of the army, and personally witnessed the series of engagements and military movements which have made this the most remarkable campaign of the war, "W. L. B." is eminently qualified to undertake this task. He is already the author of several well-known and popular works. E. S.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, received at Washington on the 28th, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday (27th) announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. Later dispatches state that the fort was not destroyed, but surrendered, with its garrison and armament. Details are not yet at hand, all the news so far having come from Rebel papers.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, August 12, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th inst. He says, notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on the Hartford, and the terrible disaster to the Tecumseh, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance; but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedoes, which requires more discipline to overcome. He says it was only at the urgent request of the captains and the commanding officers that he yielded, the Brooklyn being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because, in their judgment, the flag-ship ought not to be too much exposed. This he believes to be an error, for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flag-ship, and, as appeared in the sequel, such attempt was persistently made; but Providence did not permit it to be successful. In the course of his narrative the Admiral says:

A correspondent [illegible] by a recent reconnoissance up Mobile Bay, as follows:

At Choctaw Point is an earthwork mounting six guns; just east of it, built in the bay, is a small sand battery of two guns; next is a battery of six guns, formed by first building an immense log pen and filling it in with sand. Across the main channel is an arrangement built either for a floating battery or to be sunk in case of our ingress. At either end of this are two rams, fashioned like the Tennessee, though not so large, nor, apparently, so formidable. East of this again is an old ship's hulk, to be used as a floating battery, and still further east is a very strong casemated fort, on which I counted some ten guns. In all the intervening spaces between the batteries and vessels and either shore are driven spiles, whose tops are sawed off just below water, and have a heavy bolt of iron driven in them.

These iron boltsare sharpened at the upper end so as to tear off the bottom of the boat venturing near them. In the Spanish River channel is sunk an old brig and the two camels used in lightering the ram Tennessee over Dog River bar. There are also unfinished, two ram-looking contrivances, on which I saw the workmen engaged, on the western end of the marsh. The wharves were crowded with steamboats, but few of them up, giving most likely to scarcity of hands. I saw among them four English built craft, probably blockade runners. The streets of the city appear to be deserted, and generally speaking, there is visible none of the evidences of thrift and prosperity. Mobile's most notable feature is other and better days.

"As I had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top, I was able to overlook, not only the deck of the Hartford, but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although, no doubt, their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside, and spring again to their deadly work."

Admiral Farragut has issued a congratulatory order returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th inst.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

To Major-Gen. DIX, *New-York:* This Department has received from Gen. Grant a Rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers.

CITY POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The following is from *The Richmond Enquirer* of this morning:

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The flag-of-truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly.

In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position, and the line of skirmishers along the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and with the assistance of the mortar fleet, succeeded in damaging several gun-carriages. The fort did not fire Tuesday. Gen. Paige destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering 581 men, were sent to New-Orleans. Seventeen were killed; the number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of 4,000 on the main land, at Grant's Pass.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The War in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 31.

The attacking force at Lebanon numbered 20 men. Gen. Milliken was held for hours, but was released. He was at Gallatin last night.

Accounts are conflicting regarding the number of Wheeler's force. The highest estimate is 6,000. Wheeler's main body is in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma, threatening the railroad bridges at Elk and Duck Rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky.

Last night 250 of Wheeler's men drove in Van Cleve's scouts at Woodbury. A Rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck River bridge.

The Rebel force at Woodbury was under De Brill, whose brigade occupied McMinnville on the evening of the 29th.

A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck River reports that at 7 p.m. yesterday, 2,500 rebels were advancing upon the bridge by the Manchester and Wartrace Road.

A telegram from Tullahoma says that sixteen of Wheeler's cavalry came into Jasper at 1 p. m. yesterday. At noon to-day the wires were down between Smyrna and Decherd, and there have been no reports since.

There have been no trains South to-day. The water in the river is four and a half feet deep and is rising.

The War in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31, 1864.

Yesterday Lieut. Col. Graham of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, was captured by Capt. Foreman's guerrillas when returning from his home to this City, and paroled to go to Exeterville to procure the release of two of Foreman's gang, confined there in jail.

Three men accompanying Col. Graham were also captured, one of them, Samuel A. White, a Union man. It is presumed they will shoot him. Jesse has publicly declared that he will shoot all negroes when he captures them.

Legality of the Soldiers' Voting Bill.

CONCORD, N. H., August 31.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to whom the question was referred, have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

The Fight at Ream's Station—Gallant Charge of Col. Spear—Desperate Rebel Charges on Our Works—Bloody Repulse of the Enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.

The following additional particulars of the great fight on the Weldon Railroad are from an eye-witness:

The fight was commenced on Thursday by Col. S. R. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, by making a dashing charge on the Rebel advance. The Rebels in turn charged him. Then both forces drew off for a final charge. But no sooner had they made their movement known than Col. Spear, who was waiting their advance, gave the order for a counter charge, and with a yell both forces met, but our troops were too much for the Rebels, and, charging upon their flank, we broke their lines and captured three hundred prisoners.

Our cavalry now fell back to give Hancock's guns a chance. On came the enemy, fully confident, apparently, of capturing Hancock's position, which lay along the railroad, and was occupied by two divisions of the Second corps, with twenty guns in position. They came rapidly onward, charging up close to our works, but they now met a reception which proved most bloody to them, and they fell back to try it again and again, only to meet the same bloody welcome.

Hancock's gallant troops received four successive charges from the enemy, but each time successfully repulsed them with fearful slaughter. General Hancock now opened his centre with the view of trapping his eager foes, but in his hurry to receive them properly, was made to bring eight of his guns to the rear, and they thus accidentally fell into his possession. Now the Rebels came rushing up, supposing that we were retreating, but they soon found their mistake by discovering Hancock's forces on their flanks. The entire Rebel force now broke and ran, our troops following them up and slaughtering them fearfully; and thus ended one of the best-executed fights around Petersburg.

Only held [illegible] divisions, General Hancock not badly, as the number of their [illegible] clearly proves. Our burying parties estimated the number of their dead at three thousand. Most of their wounded were removed, and the loss must have been very heavy.

We still hold the Weldon Railroad. The glory of the Second corps and their dashing leader has won new and unfading laurels in this engagement. The Rebel loss in killed and wounded, on the Weldon Railroad, on Thursday and Friday, was very heavy, and they were mostly left on the field. The enemy made three charges in force, and received a raking fire from our batteries, which were behind heavy earthworks. It is supposed they were ignorant of the position of the Fifth corps when they made their attack on the Second corps at Ream's Station.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Convention at Chicago was called to order at noon on Wednesday, Aug. 29, by Mr. Belmont, Chairman of the National Committee, who nominated for temporary Chairman Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. That gentleman was unanimously chosen. The usual routine business on credentials, &c., was done, and resolutions offered by Messrs. Hunt, of N. Y., Long, of Ohio, Price, of Mo., and [illegible], of Pa. These were referred, and the Convention adjourned for the day.

On reassembling next morning, Mr. Kendall presented a communication from the "Conservative Union National Convention," recommending the nomination by the Democratic Convention of Gen. McClellan.

The Convention was now permanently organized by making Gov. Seymour, of New-York, Permanent Chairman, with a large staff of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour made a long and thoroughly anti-war speech, charging the whole responsibility of the war upon the Republican Party. In the afternoon the platform was adopted.

Mr. Long (Ohio) in vain endeavored to add to the resolutions an unqualified peace resolution, and also the first "Kentucky Resolution" of 1798. The platform was adopted with only four negative votes.

The time for nominating having arrived, Mr. Stockton, of N. J., nominated Gen. McClellan. Senator Powell, of Ky., Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn., and Franklin Pierce, were also suggested for nomination. Mr. Harris, of Md., in seconding the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour, made a furious attack on McClellan for his action in the beginning of the war, in arresting the Maryland Legislature. This attack was answered with the explanation that McClellan acted as he did because it was necessary, in order to put a stop to treason, as it was his duty to do.

The names of Pierce, Powell and Seymour were withdrawn. Adjourned to next day.

Wednesday morning, on the first ballot, McClellan was nominated by 163 votes to 64 scattering, on which votes were changed until the final result was 202½ for McClellan, to 23½ for T. H. Seymour.

The first vote for Vice-President resulted as follows:

James Guthrie	65½	J. D. Caton	16
George H. Pendleton	54½	Governor Powell	32½
Daniel W. Voorhees	13	John S. Phelps	8
George W. Cass	26	Blank	1½
Augustus Dodge	9		

On the second ballot, when New-York was called, Judge Parker said that having cast her thirty-three votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, received the unanimous vote of the Convention, as their candidate for Vice-President.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Topics of Interest to Everybody.

The last session of Congress was one of the most important since the organization of the Government. Involved in a great war, the people looked to their chosen representatives to enact such laws and to so shape public policy as best to subserve the great end in view—the suppression of the Rebellion. No more important laws were passed than those whose object is to furnish the ways and means necessary for carrying on the struggle to a successful issue. Among these the Tax and Tariff laws are prominent, possessing an interest for every one, inasmuch as they most sensibly affect the cost of living, enhancing the prices of everything we eat, drink, or wear, adding to the value of articles of both necessity and luxury. The Tax law especially appeals directly to our pockets; and we find that a share of our profits from manufacturing any article, as well as a proportion of the income which we annually receive, is due to the Government.

We propose, in this article, to point out some of the features of the new law of most general interest. It is manifestly impossible to give, in a newspaper article, all the points of a law which fills over 100 closely printed pages of an ordinary pamphlet, or to even give a synopsis thereof. But all desire to know the leading features of a law which demands of them such large sums of money—how much more their clothing will cost—how much of their yearly income the Government requires—how much more they will find it necessary to pay for their food, for their wines, their necessities and their luxuries.

THE INCOME TAX.

A very important portion of the tax law is that which imposes a tax on incomes. Under the law heretofore in operation where the income of a taxpayer did not exceed $10,000 the tax was three *per centum* on the amount thereof in excess of $600; and when the income exceeded $10,000 five *per centum* on the excess of $600, provided that on the income derived from interest on bonds or other securities of the United States there should be levied only one and a half *per centum*. This tax has been greatly increased and differently graduated under the law now in force. It is as follows: "There shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the annual gains, profits or income of every person residing in the United States, or of every citizen of the United States, residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, from any source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits, or income, exceed the sum of $600, a duty of five per centum on the excess over $600 and not exceeding $5,000; and a duty of seven and one-half per centum per annum on the excess over $5,000, and not exceeding $10,000; and a duty of ten per centum on the excess over $10,000." It will be seen from this extract from the law, that three several rates of duty are levied on incomes, viz: five, seven and one-half, and ten per cent. Our readers will observe, however, that the tax of seven and a half, and of ten per cent is not to be levied on a man's total income in case such income shall exceed $5,000 or $10,000.

The tax in these instances is to be levied on the *excess* over $5,000 in the one case, and on the *excess* over $10,000 in the other. So that a person receiving an annual income of $15,000 will pay three several rates of duty, as follows: First, on that part of his income in excess of $600, but not in excess of $5,000, he will be required to pay a tax of five per cent, which will amount to $220; secondly, on that part of his income in excess of $5,000, but not in excess of $10,000, he will [illegible] cent, which will [illegible] tax of [illegible] $375; thirdly, on that part of his income in excess of $10,000, he will be required to pay a tax of *ten* per cent, which will amount to $500, making a total of $1,095 to be paid on an income of $15,000. The justice of this plan of taxation will be easily seen. It would not be right to require of each man a higher per centage on his *total* income than that required of one receiving less, for such a system would, in reality, be imposing a penalty for having been successful in business. The law, as it now stands, imposes the same tax on the same amount of income, so that an individual receiving $5,000 per annum pays the same *per centage* exactly on what he receives as the individual who receives $15,000 per annum pays on the same portion of his income. Another point in this connection is worthy of a passing notice. The same tax is to be paid by every person residing in the United States (whether citizen or not), and by every citizen of the United States residing abroad. Under the former law, citizens of the United States, residing abroad, were required to pay a higher tax than persons residing in the United States. The income tax is to be levied each year on the 1st day of May, on the income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding, and is to be payable on or before June 30.

AUTHORIZED DEDUCTIONS.

Certain deductions are authorized in ascertaining the profits or income of any individual. They are as follows: All National, State, and Municipal taxes, other than the National income tax, which have been assessed during the year for which the tax is to be collected; the sum of $600, which was settled on in Congress as a fair allowance for the support of the man whose income is to be taxed; the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States above the rate of $600, inasmuch as the tax has been already deducted in making monthly payments to them; the income derived from dividends, and the interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any company, which shall have already paid the tax imposed; the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead thus occupied in his own right or that of his wife; also, the amount actually paid for rent of stores or places of business, labor hired to carry on land or conduct business, interest paid on any actual incumbrance on such property, the amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs not exceeding the average paid for such purposes for the preceding five years (not including, however, any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments, made to increase the value of the property), and losses on real estate purchased within the year for which income is estimated.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE INCOME TO BE TAXED.

Whatever sums are derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, except in the cases mentioned above; interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States; net profits realized by sales of real estate purchased within the year for which income is estimated; the interest over and above the amount of interest paid on all notes, bonds and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness, bearing interest, whether due and paid or not, if good and collectable; the gains derived from the purchase and sale of stocks or other property, real or personal; the increased value of live stock, whether sold or on hand, and the amount of sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, &c., &c., sold, not including any part on hand during the year next preceding Dec. 31, and the profits of all companies or partnerships other than banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slackwater companies, whether divided or otherwise. The above statement of liabilities and authorized deductions is placed in tabular form below, that a glance will suffice to show how income is to be estimated.

A. B. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Dr.	Cr.
Total profits from rents, interest, salary, &c., &c.	Taxes paid, except income tax.
Interest on U. S. securities.	Six hundred dollars.
Net profits on sales of real estate purchased within the year.	Salary received from U. S. over $600.
Interest, as explained above, due and paid or not, if collectable.	Income from dividends, &c., on which tax has been paid.
Gains derived from purchases, increased value of stock, &c.	Rents or rental value of homestead.
Profits of companies or partnerships, with exceptions as above, whether divided or otherwise.	Expenses for labor, rent of place of business, &c.
	Interest on incumbrances on such property.
	Amount paid for repairs, as above explained.
	Losses on real estate purchased within the year.

It is the duty of every person to make a sworn return of his income. It is impossible to make a law taxing incomes without leaving room for much fraud on the part of those justly liable to taxation, and it is only through the utmost care and vigilance on the part of assessors and their assistants that fraud will be prevented. We are surprised to learn that in some rural districts assessors are very remiss in serving notices on farmers, whose incomes from the sale of stock, farm products, &c., are known to be large, and that but a small number of such farmers, in some districts, pay the taxes justly due. It is astonishing that merchants, men of business, farmers, and others, who would scorn to rob a fellow business man of a single cent, or to commit fraud in any way upon him, should be willing to evade their duties toward the Government, by refusal or neglect to pay taxes, or by fraudulent returns of income. Yet, such is, we fear, the case to some extent, in almost every community. Many people purposely neglect to keep an account of their profits for the year, with this intent. In this connection, we make the suggestion that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue detail one of the Revenue Agents to look after the interests of the Government in this city.

TAXES ON ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.

The income tax, though of great importance, and well calculated to yield a very large revenue, is by no means the only or heaviest tax which the Government will receive. Nearly every article of which we have need in our daily life is made to furnish its share toward supporting the Government. Thus, by consulting the law we ascertain that the following taxes are imposed on the articles which enter into the consumption of nearly every family in the land. Mineral coals, with the exception of pea and dust coal, are to pay a tax of five cents per ton; gas is to pay from ten to twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet, the tax being regulated by the quantity manufactured, the highest tax being imposed when the quantity manufactured is the greatest; refined coal oil, twenty cents per gallon; ground coffee, pepper, mustard, &c., one cent per pound; molasses, five cents per gallon; sugar, from two to three and a-half cents per pound, the finest kinds paying the highest tax; chocolate and cocoa, prepared, one and a-half cents per pound; starch, from two mills to one cent per pound; paper, three per cent; umbrellas, cloaks, and [illegible] five per cent; soaps, from two mills to five cents per pound; pickles, &c., five [illegible] pounds, six cents.

Cotton and woolen cloths are to pay five per cent; and ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, gloves, hats, &c., the same. When a tailor, shoemaker, dressmaker, milliner, or other person doing similar business, shall have sufficient business to realize over $600 per annum for articles made to order as custom work, they will be required to pay on the excess of sales over $600 a tax of three per cent.

TAXES ON ARTICLES OF LUXURY.

In addition to the foregoing taxes imposed on articles of daily consumption, heavy taxes are imposed on what we may term articles of luxury. Thus, distilled spirits of first proof are subjected to a tax of $1 50 per gallon for the term included between July 1, 1864, and February 1, 1865, after which time they are to pay $2 per gallon; brandy distilled from grapes is taxed 25 cents per gallon; wine made of grapes, 5 cents per gallon; wine made of currants, berries, &c., 50 cents per gallon; tobacco, such as cavendish, plug, twist, &c., 35 cents per pound; smoking tobacco, 15 and 25 cents per pound; snuff, 35 cents per pound; fine-cut chewing tobacco, 35 cents per pound; cigars valued at from $5 to $15 per 1,000 pay $8 per 1,000; valued at from $15 to $30 per 1,000, $15 per 1,000; valued from $30 to $45 per 1,000, $25 per 1,000; valued over $45 per 1,000, $40 per 1,000; diamonds, emeralds and precious stones, jewelry, &c., 10 per cent. In addition to these taxes, those who are able to keep carriages are to pay from $1 to $10 per annum, according to the value; gold watches kept for use, valued at $100 or less, $1; valued at above $100, $2; pianos, parlor organs, &c., valued at from $100 to $200, $2 each; valued from $200 to $400, $4 each; valued at over $400, $6 each, while yachts and other pleasure boats pay from $5 to $100 per annum, and billiard tables kept for use, $10.

LICENSES.

Not only are manufacturers of articles already referred to required to pay the taxes named, but they and others, before being able lawfully to transact business, are required to take licenses. Bankers are taxed, for license, when using capital not exceeding $50,000, $100; when using capital in excess of $50,000, on each additional $1,000, $2; distillers, from $12 50 to $50; hotels, from $10 upward; manufacturers $10; lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, &c., $10; real estate agents, $10; retail dealers, $10; theaters, $100; wholesale dealers whose sales do not exceed $50,000, $50, exceeding $50,000, for each additional $1,000, $1. We have but glanced at the more prominent vocations for which licenses are required. Many persons other than those mentioned are subject to this tax, but our space will not allow a complete enumeration; those interested must consult the law. We remember but one class of persons whose license taxes have been lowered by the recent law. Real estate agents who were formerly included under another head, are now classed by themselves, and only pay $10 instead of the much higher rates formerly imposed.

Some persons have been in doubt as to what value is to be taken when ad valorem duties are imposed—whether the actual cost of manufacture or the cost to the buyer. Section 86 of the law requires an account of sales made by manufacturers to be rendered, for the purpose of giving the information necessary for the proper levying of the taxes, and provides that the value and quantity of the goods, wares, and merchandise required to be stated shall be estimated by the actual sales made by the manufacturer or his agent.

Previous to the passage of the present law, Congress refused to tax books, &c., believing that such taxation would be detrimental to the dissemination of knowledge. Now, however, books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, &c., are to pay five per cent. The book publishers of this city have been perplexed to know what their duties are under the present law, and a committee recently visited Washington to obtain information on the subject. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rendered a decision, published in THE TRIBUNE of August 9, which declared that "the tax imposed is an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent on the value of the books, &c., exclusive of any tax previously assessed and paid on the materials used."

A feature of the present law which did not exist in the former ones is the tax on the succession to real estate, which varies from one dollar on each hundred dollars of the value of the real estate inherited, to six dollars, according to the degree of consanguinity.

STAMP DUTIES.

The portion of the law which relates to stamp duties took effect on August 1, and the public generally should take pains to inform themselves of the new rates of taxation, as very important interests might be sacrificed by neglect to properly stamp documents. It is for the interest of both the person giving and the person receiving papers requiring stamps to see that they are stamped in accordance with the requirements of the law, for the person issuing any such paper with intent to defraud is subject to a penalty of $200, and the paper is to be deemed invalid. The stamp duties have been somewhat altered, as will be seen by consulting the table given below, the importance of which justifies its republication.

	Stamp Duty.
Acknowledgment of deeds	exempt
Affidavit	5 cts
Affidavit in suits or legal proceedings	exempt
Agreement or Appraisement (for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written)	5 cts
Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument.	
Assignment of patent right	5 cts
Bank Checks, drafts or orders, &c., at sight or on demand	2 cts
Bills of Exchange (Foreign) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, each bill, or set of three or more, must be stamped.	
For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States	2 cts
For every additional $100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $100	2 cts
Bills of Exchange (Foreign) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States (if drawn singly or in duplicate), pay the same duty as Inland Bills of Exchange.	
[The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereon a stamp indicating the duty.]	
Bills of Exchange (Inland) draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100	5 cts
For every additional $100, or fractional part thereof	5 cts
[The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.]	
Bills of Lading of vessels or ports of the United States or British North America	exempt
Bills of Lading, or receipt for goods, to any foreign port	10 cts
Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500	50 cts
Bill of Sale exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	$1 00
Bill of Sale exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof	50 cts
Bill of Sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel)	5 cts
Bond, personal, for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.)	
Bond, official	$1 00
Bond, for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000, or less	50 cts
Bond, where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof	50 cts
Bonds—County, City and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage.)	
Bonds of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this Schedule	50 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding $100	2 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100	5 cts
Certificates of stock in an incorporated company	25 cts
Certificates general	5 cts
Certificates of record upon the instrument recorded	exempt
Certificates of record upon the book	exempt
Certificates of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' and measurers' returns	exempt
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public	5 cts
Certificates of search of records	5 cts
Certificates that certain papers are on file	5 cts
Certificates that certain papers cannot be found	5 cts
Certificates of redemption of land sold for taxes	5 cts
Certificates of birth, marriage and death	5 cts
Certificates of qualification of school teachers	5 cts
Certificates of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $10, and not exceeding $50	10 cts
Certificates exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000	25 cts
Certificates exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof	25 cts
Certificates of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25 cts
Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file	5 cts
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any Court of law or equity will require a stamp duty of 5 cts.]	
Charter party, or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, owner, or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, and any other person, relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tunnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons	$1 00
Charter party, &c., exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons	3 00
Charter party, &c., exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons	5 00
Charter party, &c., exceeding six hundred tons	10 00
Check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company at sight or on demand	2 cts
Contract. (See Agreement.)	
Contract—Broker's	10 cts
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500	50 cts
Conveyance, &c., exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	$1 00
Conveyance, &c., for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000	50 cts
Indorsement of any negotiable instrument	exempt
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any Custom-House, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value	25 cts
Entry exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value	50 cts
Entry exceeding $500 in value	$1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50 cts
Gaugers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross	10 cts
Gaugers' returns, exceeding 500 gallons	25 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland, and Fire), where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10	10 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland, and Fire), exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50	25 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland, and Fire), exceeding $50	50 cts
Insurance (Life), when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000	25 cts
Insurance (Life), exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000	50 cts
Insurance (Life), exceeding $5,000	$1 00
Insurance (Life), limited to injury to persons while traveling	exempt
Lease of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed $300 per annum	50 cts
Lease of lands or tenements, exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300	50 cts
Leases of lands or tenements, perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance," the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.	
Lease of lands or tenements, clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.	
Manifest for Custom-House entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tunnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	$1 00
Manifest, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600	3 00
Manifest, exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Measurers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels	10 cts
Measurers' returns, exceeding 1,000 bushels	25 cts
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	50 cts
Mortgage, exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof in excess of $500	50 cts
Pawners' Check	5 cts
Pension Papers—Powers of attorney, and all other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to receipt thereof	exempt
Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than $35	50 cts
Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50	$1 00
Passage Ticket for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof in excess of $50	$1 00
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon	25 cts
Power of Attorney to vote at election of incorporated company	10 cts
Power of Attorney to receive or collect rents	25 cts
Power of Attorney to sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate	$1 00
Power of Attorney for any other purpose	50 cts
Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000	$1 00
For every additional $1,000, or any fractional part thereof in excess of $2,000	50 cts
Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of	$1 00
Certificate of appointment	5 cts
Protest upon bill, note, check, or draft	25 cts
Promissory note.—(See Bills of Exchange, Inland.)	
do. deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty	exempt
do. renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.	
Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgager, in which case it is exempt.	
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property	2 cts
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any Court	exempt
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process	exempt
Trust Deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Trust Deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.	
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value	10 cts
Warehouse Receipt exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	20 cts
Warehouse Receipt exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000	10 cts
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard	25 cts
Writs and legal documents:	
Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity	50 cts
Writ, or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over	50 cts
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a Writ has been paid	50 cts
Writs, or other process, or appeals from justices' court, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record	50 cts
Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100	25 cts
Warrant of distress, when amount exceeds $100	50 cts
Writ, summons, and other process issued by a justice of the peace, police or municipal court of no greater jurisdiction than a justice of the peace in the same State	exempt
Writs, and other process in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States in any State	exempt
Official documents, instruments, and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government	exempt

We call attention to two items contained in the above table, which affect nearly all business men. It is provided that bank checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, or for any sum exceeding $10 drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, on sight or on demand, shall pay two cents; and also that receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding $20, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment, or decree of any court, and receipts for the delivery of any property, shall pay two cents.

From the above synopsis of the more important provisions of the law, we believe our readers will learn most of its features possessing a general interest. They will see how much more it will cost them to eat and drink and clothe themselves; how much of their profits the Government requires in the shape of income tax; and what, in short, are some of their more prominent obligations to the Government. It will not be forgotten that, in addition to the law of which we have been speaking, another was also passed at the last session of Congress, imposing a special war tax of five per cent on all incomes for 1863 in excess of $600. This tax, however, is not to be collected until Oct. 1.

THE GREAT WEST.

The Emigrants and Settlers' Guide to the new States and Territories.

[Number Seven.]

Washington Territory.

Area, 69,994 square miles; acres, 44,796,160; population, [illegible]; capital, Olympia.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

Washington Territory comprises our extreme North-Western possessions, lying between latitudes 46 and 49, and west of the 117th meridian. It is bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by Oregon, and on the east by Idaho.

The Cascade Mountains, running north and south, divide the territory into two rather unequal divisions, known as respectively as the Eastern and Western Divisions.

As these two sections differ essentially in their character and capacity for settlement, I shall best meet the object I have in view in treating of them separately.

THE WESTERN DIVISION.

That portion lying west of the mountains embraces about one-third of the entire area of the Territory.

It is generally heavily timbered, containing, however, several fertile prairies, a portion of which are now occupied by settlers. The climate of this section is mild. The seasons are divided into the wet and dry, corresponding to the Winter and Summer seasons of the Atlantic States.

All the grains, vegetables and fruits grown in the latitude of Pennsylvania are raised with success in this section; while, as a lumbering country, its advantages are unsurpassed. The principal settlements are in this section of the territory, along the Columbia River, and on Puget Sound.

THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The Eastern Section, with the exception of a few small valleys, is entirely uninhabited. It is, for the most part, a prairie country, and timber, in consequence, is scarce in most places. The Summers are warmer than they are in the Western Section, and the Winters somewhat colder and much dryer. The valleys are generally very productive. The soil of the table lands is too light and dry for ordinary cultivation, but affords excellent grazing. Its close proximity to the gold mines of the upper Columbia in Washington Territory, and to those in Eastern Oregon and Idaho, which afford an excellent market for its products, make it a very desirable location for the farmer. Altogether this section presents inducements to the settler unsurpassed by any portion of the Pacific coast.

MARKETS—COST OF LIVING, WAGES, &C.

The following prices of farm products *in gold* have been obtained in this section for the last three years:

Wheat, 3 cents ℔ lb.	Potatoes, 1½ cents ℔ lb.
Oats 4 cents ℔ lb.	Onions, 8 cents ℔ lb.
Barley, 3 cents ℔ lb.	Beef, 6 cents on foot.
Corn, 2 cents ℔ lb.	Mutton, 12 cents on foot.

The price of living, on the whole, may be said to be somewhat higher than in the States, even at the present time of rapid and excessive advance.

Wages for farm hands range from $50 to $55 per month the year round. During harvest from $4 to $5 per day are paid to good hands.

It would not, however, be far from the truth to say that everything the farmer would require to purchase would not generally be found to exceed in price the cost of similar articles in the Eastern markets, adding thereto the difference between Paper Currency and gold—that is to say prices in gold in Washington Territory are much the same as prices in paper here in New York.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Thus far, comparatively little is known of the mineral resources of Washington Territory. Gold is known to exist, but nothing has yet, I believe, been done to ascertain its quality or quantity. Men and means are both much needed in the Territory, and not until the introduction into the country of more muscle and money can the extent of its mineral resources be adequately estimated.

Coal has been discovered, and is said to be of a superior quality. Protective legislation by Congress is all that is needed to induce enterprise and capital to flow in this direction, and to develope this valuable and, as I believe it will prove to be, most important interest of the Territory.

The following extract from a letter on the subject, written by an old and well-informed settler in the country, and addressed to Judge J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner of the United States General Land-Office, is important, and will be read with interest by all who intend to visit or settle there:

"These lands will be immensely valuable; and already they are squatted upon by a class of men who will never make improvement on the land, but who hold them for themselves and others at enormous prices. Certain parties from Ohio and Illinois who have thoroughly tested the coal, have pronounced it by far the best yet discovered on the Pacific coast, and have been here to purchase these squatters' rights. But the squatters ask fabulous prices for their rights. One man, I have heard, asked $100,000 for his 100 acres; others are about as crazy. This coal to reach ship navigation, involves the building of a railroad some twenty-five or thirty miles. Of course capitalists out of the Territory only will come and develop these coal resources and work the coal-beds, and no company can begin to work these mines and build a railroad, unless they can obtain a large amount of land at first; but these worthless squatters stand in the way of this just public interest. Totally unable to do anything themselves, they prevent others from doing anything.

Now, if the Government could survey these coal lands—*first reserving all coal lands in the Territory* from settlement and sale, and when surveyed, sell the lands in whole sections or even large amounts, either at auction or private sale, at a price far in advance of the present price of the public lands, then, and, I fear, not till then, will the coal resources of the Territory be developed.

[Number Eight.]

Oregon.

Area 94,248 square miles; acres, 60,950,720; population in 1860, 52,465. Capital, Salem.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, ETC.

Oregon is bounded on the north by Washington Territory, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by California, and on the east by Idaho. It has four inlets from the ocean into the interior. The main channel of communication is through the mouth of the Columbia river.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS, ETC.

The country is principally mountainous. Some narrow strips of country lying around the coast between the mountains and the sea are very rich and productive, but the difficulty of communication has hitherto retarded their settlement.

The Willamette Valley, lying distant about forty miles from the ocean, and parallel with the coast—separated from it by the coast range of mountains, is 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 miles in width. The land is principally prairie, of fine soil, well timbered, and watered by mountain streams, which empty near the centre of the Valley, into the Willamette River, which is navigated by steamboats its entire length during one-half of the year.

The mountains in Oregon are covered with timber, consisting of pine, fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, &c.

TIMBER, &C.

The bottom lands of the Columbia are narrow, but very productive.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The lands of the Willamette valley are also very productive. Wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, &c., yield largely. It is believed to be the finest wheat-growing region in the United States. Land is worth from 5 to 15 dollars per acre, depending on the character of the soil and the amount of improvement.

Fruits of every variety are produced in large quantities and in great perfection. Owing to the cool temperature corn and grapes do not do so well, though they are cultivated to a limited extent.

Wages range from $25 to $40 per month in this part of the country.

South of the Willamette, towards California, are the Umpqua and Rogue River vallies. They are more limited than the Willamette, but have the same general characteristics. The climate is more mild, and tobacco is said to grow to perfection. The wild grass is very fine, and the number of cattle, horses and sheep raised is very large.

In the Southern portion of the State the mining interest is very large and remunerative.

CLIMATE.

The climate of these valleys is mild—in summer they are dry and cool. The winters, which begin in November, are rainy and mild. The mountains are covered with snow, but the valleys are green with growing vegetation during the whole winter. Seeding is usually done in February and March.

Farther in the interior, the climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter.

GRAZING, STOCK RAISING, ETC.

The country east of the Cascade Mountains, which are a continuation of the Sierras of California, is a fine open grazing country, but has limited quantities of good soil, and a poor supply of timber and water. Stock raising will be the principal business of the inhabitants.

PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

"In this State, the surveys have progressed to the extent of the means provided, the field operations having been confined, east of the Cascade Mountains, to the valleys of Des Chutes and Umatilla Rivers, in the vicinity of Columbia River. The Surveyor-General reports the existence of rich and extensive gold mines in the north-eastern part of Oregon, and that the country surrounding the mines is adapted to agricultural purposes; that the extension of the lines of the public surveys is urgently required in the valleys of Walla Walla, Umatilla, Grand Ronde, Powder, Burnt, and John Day's rivers. He therefore submits an estimate of $28,050 for the next fiscal year, which is reduced to $10,000, regarded by this office as adequate to public exigencies.

The surveying service in Oregon is reported as embracing four hundred and forty-eight whole and fractional townships, equal to 6,219,681.62 acres, of which the surveys of donation claims, at the expense of donees, amount to 1,357,078.30 acres, and public lands to 4,835,700.78 acres, the latter including donation claims taken by legal subdivisions.—[Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for 1862.

INDIAN TRIBES.

"During the past year uninterrupted peace has been maintained with all the Indians with whom treaties have been negotiated, and a very large proportion of those who have hitherto escaped from the reservations, and been the cause of much complaint on the part of the whites, have been returned. Between the Cascade Mountains and the coast there is but one band, numbering about sixty, who are not located upon reservations. East of those mountains all the Indians, except portions of the Klamaths and Modocs, are in a state of active hostility. Their numbers are estimated at about 5,000. The country the occupy abounds in gold fields, to which large numbers of miners have resorted. It is also traversed by emigrants route leading from the east to Oregon. To the emigrants and miners the hostility of the Indians is a source of great annoyance, and no time should be lost in an endeavor to secure amicable relations with them, which, it is believed, may be readily accomplished. Within the superintendency there are the following agencies, viz: the Umatilla, Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, Siletz, and Alsea.—[Extracts from report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863.

Near the eastern boundary of the State extensive and rich gold fields have been discovered. This section now contains a population of several thousand miners.

The inducements which the State of Oregon offers to immigrants are that lands are abundant, cheap and productive; the climate mild and healthy; wages high, and employment certain and plenty. The circulating currency is gold and silver. Articles of consumption are brought principally from New-York and other Eastern cities.

Mechanics and artisans find ample field for their labor at good rates of wages. There are few shoemakers or hatters in the State. This description of labor is much needed.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—ROBBINS—On Thursday, August 18th, at Cheshire, Conn., by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, of Philadelphia, Rev. James M. Anderson, President elect of the Ohio Female College, at Cincinnati, O., and Elizabeth Robbins of Cheshire.

BUTLER—MILLER—On Wednesday, Aug. 24th, 1864, at St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, Conn., by the Rev. Curtis T. Woodruff, Albert L. Butler, of New-York, and Reba M. Miller, of the former place. No cards.

HOSFORD—TURRILL—On Wednesday, August 24th, at Middlebury, Vt., by the Rev. S. W. Cozzens, D.D., F. [illegible] Hosford and D. Elisa Turrill, daughter of the late Joel Turrill.

MARVIN—SMITH—On Tuesday, August 23d, at the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Connecticut, by the Rev. William H. Benjamin (late rector), William E. Marvin to Emily Smith, daughter of Orando Perry, esq., of Easton, Conn.

LYON—MOSELEY—On Wednesday, Aug. 24th, at Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of the Pearl street Congregational Church, assisted by the Rev. A. P. Lyon, Rev. Moses Lyon, of Guilford, Conn., to Nellie W., eldest daughter of D. B. Moseley, esq., of Hartford.

THOMAS—MOFFITT—On Tuesday, 23d instant, at the Immanuel P. E. Church, Philadelphia, by the pastor, Rev. J. G. Maxwell, Mr. Wm. H. Thomas to Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Moffitt, youngest daughter of Adam Moffit, esq., all of Philadelphia.

SWIFT—TOPPING—At the house of Capt. F. Deane Topping, East Moriches, L. I., on Wednesday, 24th inst., by the Rev. E. Topping Doane, of the Micronesian Mission, Pacific Ocean, Mr. Lewis Swift, of Marathon, N. Y., to Caroline Doane Topping. No cards.

DIED.

BAYLES—At San Francisco, California, on Monday, August 15th, Rev. Lewis C. Bayles, pastor of the 84th street Presbyterian Church in this city, in the 74th year of his age.

BOWNE—In San Francisco, July 26th, Capt. George B. Bowne, aged 45 years, a native of New-York.

BROWN—At Cornwall, suddenly, on Sunday, August 21st, Roswell Lockwood, only son of Warren G. and Emily Augusta Brown, in the 3d year of his age.

CHAMBERLIN—August 23d, from a mortal wound received in battle Aug. 21st, near Charlestown, Va., George E. Chamberlin, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Vermont Artillery, aged 26 years. Washington, D. C., and St. Louis papers please copy.

COE—At Newport, R.I., on Saturday, 20th inst., in the 9th year of her age, Elizabeth Blake, youngest daughter of George S. and Almira Coe.

CONKLING—On Wednesday, Aug. 17th, at Round Swamp, Suffolk county, L. I., of diptheria, Eddie Raymond, youngest son of Erastus A. and Lydia M. Conkling, of Brooklyn, aged 12 years, 2 months and 25 days.

DOAK—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23d, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, Maryland, while in the military service of the United States, First Sergeant Wm. H. Doak, Company B, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., aged 22 years.

DUFF—In Washington, on the morning of the 25th inst., Edwin H. Duff, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

GERARD—At Fairfield, New Jersey, on Saturday, August 20th, 1864, Victor, only son of Alfred and Matilda Gerard, of [illegible], N.J., aged [illegible] years, 10 months and 16 days.

GRIDLEY—At Woodbridge, New Jersey, August 27th, Rachel D., youngest child of Edward and May L. Gridley, aged 8 months and 19 days.

HAWES—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 21st, Mrs. Margaretta Hawes, aged 81 years, relict of the late Peter Hawes.

HEDDING—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Aug. 19th, Lucy Hedding, widow of the late Bishop Hedding, of the M. E. Church.

JONES—On Tuesday, Aug. 23d, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Alonzo V. Jones, son of the late John B. Jones, aged 41.

KINGSBURY—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, Joseph Kingsbury, in the 54th year of his age.

KNIFFIN—At Canterbury, Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 22d, 1864, Mrs. Harriet Logan Kniffin, aged 80 years, 8 months and 11 days.

LANGDON—At Fairfield, Connecticut, on Monday, the 22d of August, Nelson Teppen, eldest son of Robben and Lydia B. Langdon, of New-York, aged 4 years and 10 months.

LANSING—In New Britain, Conn., on Sabbath, Aug. 28th, of dysentery, George Lansing, only child of Rev. Geo. Lansing and Eliza M. F. Taylor, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days.

MANN—On the 13th inst., at the battle of Front Royal, Captain Nehemiah Hallock Mann, of the Fourth New-York Cavalry.

He enlisted as a private on his twenty-fourth birthday, the 20th July, 1861. He was severely wounded on the 17th June, 1863, but has been serving his country again for the past year with a stronger arm and purer heart than is often found even in our army of patriots.

MARLOR—At Northville, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 21st, Lilly Frances, only daughter of Thos. S. and Mary Frances Marlor, aged 2 years and 10 days.

MESSMORE—In Bellville, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23d, James Edward, second son of J. F. and Jennie E. Messmore, aged 8 months and 10 days.

NORSWORTHY—At the Powelton House, Newburg, on Friday, 26th inst., Fanny M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Norsworthy, deceased, of this city.

POST—Suddenly, August 24th, in Philadelphia, of inflammation of the brain, Sylvester O. Post, General Agent of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of this city. Western and Southern papers please copy.

ROBBINS—August 21st, at sea, on board the steamer Arago, on her voyage from Port Royal to New-York, Chauncey B. Robbins, of Kensington, Conn.

VAN PELT—At San Francisco, July 27th, of typhoid fever, Henry Van Pelt, aged 21 years, son of the late Peter Van Pelt, of this city.

VERMILYE—At Armonck, West Chester county, N. Y., on the 24th inst., Rev. Isaac D. Vermilye, in the 45th year of his age.

WOODRUFF—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20th, Emily Bailey, wife of the late John O. Woodruff, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

WOODS—Killed, at the Weldon Railroad battle on Thursday, Aug. 18th, Captain William S. Woods, a. Aged 23 years.

Deaths of Soldiers.

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE BY A. J. CAMP, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 397 GRAND-ST., N. Y.

Allison, Robert, age 30, Contract nurse.
Borden, G. W., age 30, Co. A, 49th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Waterloo, Seneca Co. N. Y.
Brown, Henry M., age 30, Co. C, 97th Pa.; residence when enlisted, Noxdale, Jefferson Co. Pa.
Corney, Wm., age 34; residence when enlisted, Morristown, Pa.
Caughey, Lieut. Lockwood, age 22, Co. C, 16th Pa. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Erie, Pa.
Carl, Caucey, age 20, Co. H, 55th Pa.; residence when enlisted, Bedford Co. Pa.
Bartlett, Thos. H., age 34, Co. F, 11th Vermont; residence when enlisted, East Albany, Vermont.
Davis, Charles H., age 19, Co. I, 1st N. H. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, West Springfield, N. H.
Darling, Herman O., age 35, Co. C, 16th Michigan; residence when enlisted, Flushing, Genesee Co. Michigan.
Doherty, John, age 31, Co. A, 5th U. S. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, N. Y. City.
Elkins, Freman, age 16, Co. F, 6th Mich. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Cortland, Kent Co. Mich.
Frank, John, age 19, Co. A, 9th N. H.; residence when enlisted, New-York city.
Faddin, Isaac, age 42, Co. —, 2d N. Y. cav.; died at Hart's Island.
Farewell, Francis M., age 24, Co. C, 11th Vt. heavy art.; residence when enlisted, Wallingford, Vt.
Flachner, John, age 24, Co. G, 120th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Delaware County, Ohio.
Flannigan, R., age 29, died at David's Island.
George, Charles, age 26, Co. A, 5th Md.; residence when enlisted, Cecil Co., Md.
Green, Geo. W., age 12, Co. F, 179th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Yates Co., N. Y.
Garoph, Theodore, age 26; died at N. Y. Hospital.
Gray, David, age 20, Co. H, 30th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Baltimore, Md.
Goupp, Augustus, age 23, Co. I, 3d U. S. Inf.; residence when enlisted, Newark, N. J.
Henry, Matthew, age 28, Co. —, 6th N. Y. S. S.; residence when enlisted, Fairfield, N. Y.
Holbrook, Wm. A., age 21, Co. E, 4th Mass. cav.; residence when enlisted, Weymouth, Mass.
Hardy, Benj., age 18, Co. H, 89th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Maine, N. Y.
Kneedson Eber, aged 40, Co. I, 6th Michigan; residence when enlisted, Pantwake, Mich.
Kinse Solomon, aged 33, Co. H, 155th Penn.; residence when enlisted, Reedsbury, Clarin co., Penn.
Kieffer Charles, aged 19, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia, Penn.
Longyear David, aged 21, Co. F, 120th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Shadkin, Ulster co., N. Y.
Leonard Charles C., aged 20, Co. G, 14th N. Y. H. A.; residence when enlisted, Havana, Schuyler co., N. Y.
Lantka Edward, aged 33, Co. G, 9th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Franklin co., N. Y.
Lambert Edward, aged 21; died at 50 Howard st.
Lewis Frank F., Co. E, 11th N. H.; died at N. Y. Hospital.
Mack James H., aged 27, Co. K, 39th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Baltimore, Md.
Moore Julian B., aged 33, Co. F, 4th N. Y. H. A.; residence when enlisted, Gilford, N. Y.
McClane Samuel C., aged 25, Co. B, 7th N. H.; residence when enlisted, Merrimack, N. H.
Malone Henry, aged 40; died at Baltimore.
McGee, Patrick, age 50, Co. K, 6 O.; residence when enlisted, Canada West.
Merritt, Alfred, age 21, Co. I, 29 U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, New York City.
Mallon, Charles, age 21, Co. F, 1 N. Y. M. R.; residence when enlisted, New York City.
McMahon, Edward, age 30, 91 N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Albany, 14th Dist.
Nolan, James, age 27, Co. D, 147 N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Minallo, Oswego co., N. Y.
Newton, Orvill, age 40, Co. H, 10 N. Y. Art.; residence when enlisted, Lorain, Jefferson co., N. Y.
Noxe, Augerine, age 21, Co. D, 22 N. Y. Cav.; residence when enlisted, Rochester, N. Y.
Naller, George, age 19, 24 N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Buffalo, N. Y.
Phelps, Lyman D., age 25, Co. H, 1 Mass.; residence when enlisted, Summerset, Mass.
Parmeter, Frank F., age 18, Co. E, 17 Vt.; residence when en-

listed, Montpelier, Vt.
Princeton, Reuben, 31 U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Louisville, Ky.
Staples, Anson A., age 34, Co. B, 148 N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Gates co., N. Y.
Ramsey, John, age 34, Co. C, 68 Mich.; residence when enlisted, Boston, Mass.
Sullivan, John, age 53, 7 N. Y. H. A.; residence when enlisted, 33 Canal st., Albany.
Sturrick, William, age 18, Co. A, 187 Pa.; residence when enlisted, Willsbrough, Pa.
Stewart, Henry, age 18, Co. D, 43d U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Rutland Co., Vermont.
Stanton, Willard L., age 30, Co. D, 49th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.
Stein, John, age 24, Co. H, 183th Penn.; residence when enlisted, Pittsburg, Penn.
Shakeshaft, Geo., age 40, Co. A, 4th R. I.; residence when enlisted, Phenix, R. I.
Sullivan, James, age 23, Co. H.
Stanley, Stephen, age 50, Co. A, 7th Maryland; residence when enlisted, Hagerstown, Md.
Shafner, Lewis, age 46, Co. K, 169th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Petersburg, N. Y.
Warner, Harvey, age 23, Co. B, 1st Michigan; residence when enlisted, Franklin, Mich.
Warden, Hiram, age 35, Co. L, 6th N. Y. H. A.; residence when enlisted, Newcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Jaks, Thomas M., age 1?, 31st U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, 6th District, N. Y.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, August 16.—*Hops—Is Hop-growing profitable?*—JAMES MANNING writes from Will county, Illinois, a letter of inquiry about hops. He says: "I am pleased to see that you do not let your club die out in drouth, nor in dog-days, when your city members go off to the country, so that you do not have actual meetings, yet through the aid of your 'outside members' keep up very interesting discussions. If all of the small clubs in the country would adopt the same course, that is, for members to write when they cannot attend, we should not hear of so many failures. But to the question. I want to know something about hop-growing. I want to know why, if there is a why, that I cannot raise hops on my farm in Wisconsin, as well as farmers do in Central New-York. As I intend to try the experiment, so as to demonstrate practically whether hop-growing would be profitable, I should be glad of all the information that your club can give. I want to know how to prepare and tend the ground, and how to plant—how far apart—number of vines in a hill—height of poles, and what are the dangers of failure, &c. Your answer will interest a good many of your Western readers."

SOLON ROBINSON.—I have just been among the hop-growers and can answer some of these questions from actual observation and conversation with the hop-growers of New-York.

First, there is no why that you cannot grow hops in Illinois and Wisconsin, but you will find one trouble. The soil is so fertile that the vines will grow too large, overrunning and breaking down the poles and not producing fruit in proportion to the growth of vines. At least that has been the experience of those who have tried to grow hops upon very rich, mucky soil. There is a great difference in soil, as to the quality of hops, so that half the quantity grown upon one soil is worth to the brewer more than the larger quantity from another district. This can only be proved by years of experiment. Of that you must take the chances. Of the preparation of the ground, whatever prepares it well for corn does for hops. In this word well, I include tile draining and subsoil plowing, as first and such other cheaper preparations as are usually given as second or third. The tending of the crop is exactly what a good corn-grower would give; that is to keep the ground absolutely clean and mellow with the plow, horse hoe, and a little work with the hand hoe. I found in the clay-slate lands of Cortland, Cayuga and Onondaga counties, that the hills were about eight feet apart each way, with four to six vines on each hill, trained upon two poles, ten to fifteen feet high. In some places I have seen them 20 feet high. I believe that long poles are unnecessary. Like grapes and other vines, they always produce the fruit on the top, and if that top is trained low, the yield is just as good as when high. I know that Lima beans do better on low poles than high ones, if the ends of the vines as they tower over the tops of the poles are pinched off, and I have gotten the same result with hops. But as I am not a hop-grower, I cannot give information derived from experience. Perhaps others will. One of the difficulties about hop-growing is, that it cannot be taken up one year and laid down next. When once prepared for the business, it must be continued. The roots planted this year, will produce a good crop next and succeeding years. The poles are at first expensive, but last many years, if made of durable timber, such as cedar, tamarack, chestnut. To grow hops upon a large scale, you must have a good drying kiln. The first preparation of the ground, the roots, the planting, the poles, the kiln, and proper appliances for bagging, all involve a considerable outlay, and deter ordinary farmers from the business of hop-growing, except in a neighborhood where the small farmer can sell his crop to the larger farmer, who has the proper appliances for preparing them for market. You ask "what are the dangers of failure." They are as numerous as with any other crop. For instance, I find among the hop-growers whom I visited this season, that some fields are almost a total failure in consequence of being infested with the aphis, similar to that which [illegible] oats and other crops. Then [illegible] very materially [illegible]. In some seasons there is a failure to produce the essential principle of hops, called *lupulin*, that yellow powder which you find in the blossom. When that is the case, the hops, however large the yield may be, are unsalable, or rather salable at a reduced price. There is no crop which the farmer grows, so variable in price. It sometimes fluctuates within a single year from six to sixty cents a pound. It is considered a good crop at an average of twenty-five cents. It is unlike corn or wheat—it cannot be kept over. Hops must be sold while new, or else they may prove a total loss. There is a hope that a recent discovery may obviate this. Dr. Samuel R. Percy, a chemist of New-York, has discovered that by infusing hops in water he can extract all the value, and then evaporate the water, by steam boiling in vacuo, combining the extract with molasses, so that he can put all the value of a bale of hops in a five-gallon keg. In this form it can be kept any desired length of time without deterioration. This discovery, if successfully carried out may give an impetus to hop-growing in the West.

A letter from an old lady.—Mrs. E. R. C., Delaware, Delaware Co., Ohio, who says she has already passed her three score years, writes us the following pleasant letter:

"Residing in a family, where THE N. Y. TRIBUNE is taken—I generally read the columns devoted to the 'American Institute Farmers' Club'—particularly the remarks on Flowers, Fruit and Chickens. The first beautify our homes—(be they log cabin, or stately mansion of stone)—and refine our natures. The second adds to the health of our families, and gives much pleasure to the giver-away of a fine basket of fruit, as well as the receiver. Those who live in the country need not be told how many gentle courtesies of life have grown out of this same basket of fruit, and how many pleasant memories cluster around it.

"As for the chickens, we all know they are nice when cooked—they should be plenty—the rich farmer can't do without them; the farmer of small means should raise or think of it. They should not be *rarely* found on his table. Being the wife of one of the latter class, I was for many years desirous to raise chickens and turkeys. And now for my remedy for the 'gapes'—the old adage, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' is my motto. If a chicken has the gapes, let it die. Well, we were troubled with this chicken disease until we were tired, and more than twenty years since I threw an old rusty horse shoe (please don't think I believe in witches), and a dozen or so of rusty nails into an old sap-trough. I tried that for one season. Since that an iron basin containing rusty iron or some vessel with iron or nails has been in use, and not one chicken have we lost with 'gapes.' I kept it constantly where they would drink. Do you ask how it prevents the 'gapes'? I cannot tell you. We all know the want of iron in the system of human bipeds is a great loss. I cannot say but what we are a little related to the feathered race. One thing I know, that iron water prevents the 'gapes,' but don't know why."

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, August 30, 1864.

Last week there was a generally improved feeling in the Dry Goods Market. Both city jobbers and buyers from the interior operated with more activity, and a large aggregate of business was transacted. Prices of cotton goods were generally higher [illegible]

[illegible]

mand for all kinds of flannels, which are in light supply and very firm in price.

The high price of cloaking materials has induced an active demand for shawls, all the leading weaves of which are sold close up to production. The following are the current quotations:

Bonne Woolen Company	$8 00@$10 50
Barlow Company	—@ 8 75
Walden Company	10 50@ 11 00
Rosedale Company	8 50@ 10 50
Waterville Company	8 50@ 10 50
Watervliet Company	8 50@ 13 00
Waterloo Company	8 00@ 12 00
Middlesex Company	—@ 13 50

There is rather more doing in foreign goods, and especially in British dress goods and black silks. At private sale a fair demand has prevailed for plain colored and figured British dress goods, at paying prices. Coburgs, particularly, are in fair demand at satisfactory rates. Fine German and French cloths have been in limited request at $5@$11, and the better qualities of beavers and doeskins have also sold to a moderate extent at $10@$15 per yard. In linen goods we notice a little more inquiry for housekeepers' and clothiers' goods. Sheetings have sold also to a moderate extent, at prices in accordance with the rates of exchange and gold.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31.

[illegible — table of stock sales]

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 31—p. m.

Gold opened at 236½ and sold as high as 239½ upon the announcement of the nomination at Chicago. The next turn was downward, and 237½ was accepted. From this point the Market grew stronger, and at 3½ p. m. the rate was 241¼, closing at 241 at 4 p. m. Gold is scarce for delivery. Federal Stocks are higher. Coupons of 1881, 108¾@109. 5-20 Coupons, 110¼@110½. 10-40, 103½@103¾. Certificates, 94¾. Kentucky 6s, 114 asked. Indiana 5s, 86½@87. Tennessee 6s, 59½@60. Virginia 6s, 55. Georgia 6s, 61. North Carolina 6s, 62½@64; Missouri 6s, 67½@68; California 7s, 163 asked; Canton Co., 37½@31; Delaware and Hudson, 204 asked; Pennsylvania Coal, 208 asked; Quicksilver, 82½@83; Minnesota, 30@33; Mariposa, 41½@41½; Cumberland Coal Co., 60¼@60½; American Coal Co., 83@85. Pacific Mail, 293½ asked; Atlantic Mail, 127 @ 128; Central Transit, 110 asked; New York Central, 128¼ @ 128½; Erie, 109½ @ 109¾; do Preferred, 110 @ 110½; Hudson River, 127¾ @ 128; Reading, 134¼ @ 134½; Michigan Central, 135½ @ 135¾; do. Southern, 86¾ @ 86½; do. Guaranteed 145½ @ 146. Panama, 300 asked; Illinois Central 129 @ 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 112 @ 112¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 125½ @ 127; North Western, 54¼ @ 54½; do Preferred, 87¼ @ 87½; Rock Island, 110½ @ 110¾; Prairie du Chien, 62 @ 63; Fort Wayne, 111¼ @ 111½. Terre Haute and Alton, 55 @ 60; Toledo and Wabash, 65 @68. Stocks have been irregular. The opening was quite strong, and upon the list generally an advance was paid. At the close of the call, prices were lower, and upon the street and at the Public Board, lower rates were accepted. There is little disposition shown to operate in any direction. The Railways are all reporting large earnings, enough to warrant full dividends in the Autumn, but it has no effect upon speculation. Before the Second Board met, the announcement of the new loan was made, when a general movement was made to sell by parties having information, and quite low prices were made. Government Stocks were, however well sustained. For commercial paper there is less demand, and buyers expect full rates. The disturbance in values, caused by the fluctuations and feverishness in gold, makes people cautious of new engagements. There is more difficulty in getting money by stock houses, and in some quarters the market is reported as tight. The new loan will make money dearer until it is being paid for.

Sterling unsettled. For gold, 108¾@109. Francs, 5.12½@5.15.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $834,317 27; Payments, $1,551,172 95; Balance, $20,501,133 73.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for the sale of the balance of the loan of 1881—about $31,500,000—the bids to be opened September 9th. The advertisement contains the usual right to decline all unsatisfactory bids, but are authorized in saying that the bonds will be sold. There is no active demand for long Government six per cent.'s which the security has determined to supply to the extent of the balance of the loan of 1881. The 7-30's in currency do not yield money fast enough, and he has wisely determined to supply his immediate securities from this desirable loan. Now is the time for the people to come promptly to the aid of Mr. Fessenden in this his first appeal. The bonds are the most desirable issued by the government, and the last absolute long six per cents to be issued. They are to be sold in amounts within the control of parties of moderate capital, and from such there should be numerous tenders. Banks, capitalists and brokers who propose for millions to resell at an instant profit of 2 or 3 per cent., should in this matter be outbid by the people offering in small sums the price they would be charged after the negotiation by jobbers. The whole amount ought to sell at 106, at least, and will do so if people do their duty indifferently well. The Secretary comes frankly to the people, and should not only be warmly supported, but receive bids in such amounts and at such liberal premiums as will convince the most skeptical that the money of the North is at the free control of the government in its effort to suppress rebellion.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of August, 1864:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

August 1, 1864, by balance, Cr.		$15,561,679 05
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$6,272,002 42	
On account of Loans	6,091,421 91	
On account of Internal Revenue	1,077,968 68	
On account of Transfers	10,160,000 00	
On account of Patent fees	6,773 35	
On account of Miscellaneous	7,632,767 46	
On account of Post-Office Dep't.	119,066 10	$31,357,608 52
Debits		$47,919,279 57
Treasury Drafts	$38,735,091 75	
Post-Office Drafts	61,002 45	$38,796,894 20
August 31, 1864—Balance		$9,102,385 37
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$11,027,636 83	
By Receipts during the month	26,005,033 21	$37,032,669 04
To Payments		24,093,915 01
Balance		$12,938,744 03
By Balance, Cr., Interest Ac't.	$2,718,879,63	$2,718,879 63
To Payments		2,106,784 10
Balance		$612,095 45
Receipts for Customs in August, 1864		$6,272,002 42

[illegible — Sub-Treasury statement continued]

Grain, Provisions, and Other Markets.

[illegible]

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

[illegible]

LARD AND TALLOW.

[illegible]

MEATS.

[illegible]

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

[illegible]

POULTRY.

[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

[illegible]

BEANS AND PEAS—DRY.

[illegible]

BUTTER.

[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

EGGS.

[illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED.

[illegible]

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

[illegible]

[illegible — advertisements: "Brown's Bronchial Troches"; The Medicine of the Age—The Cherokee Pills; Dyspepsia and Fits; Cancer Cured—The New-York Medical; Dodworth's Band; E. G. Ward; Miscellaneous—CAUTION! Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch; Kingsford's Oswego Starch; Opposition Line; Golden Rule; U. S. Mail California Steamship Co.; The American Pen Co.; Kellogg's Engine, Spindle and Sewing Machine Oil; Brown's Patent Baby Tender]

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Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, 1864.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, Wilmington, Delaware. The FALL SESSION will commence Monday, September 5, 1864. For particulars apply to the Principals, CHARLOTTE & ISABELLA GRIMSHAW, Eighth and West streets.

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SUPERIOR FARM LANDS.—20,000 acres Franklinville and Lake Tract, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on Railroad running from Philadelphia to Cape May, 25 miles south of Philadelphia, for SALE, on easy terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars, with reports of Solon Robinson, Hon. William Parry and others, with full information, sent free by addressing JNO. H. COFFIN & Co., or WM. ARROTT, Franklinville, Gloucester County, N. J.

To Whom it may Concern.

R. P. HADWELL, Wool, 83 Federal-street, Boston, Ma.	HALLOWELL BROTHERS, Wool, 65 Broadway, New-York.

AUGUST 25, 1864.

ALL WOOL consigned to us is carefully graded to SUIT THE MARKET. Our acquaintance with manufacturers extensive, one of us having been in the Wool trade for more than ten years. We believe that, by conducting business the two largest markets of the country, we offer to consignees unusual facilities for bringing their Wool to the notice of the best trade of the New-England and Middle States.

Our commission for selling is ONE CENT PER POUND, and ONE PER CENT ON SALES FOR LABOR, STORAGE, AND INSURANCE, for THREE MONTHS; beyond this time actual expense charged in addition. This includes a GUARANTEE on all sales whether for cash or on time, and we are always willing to anticipate settlement of accounts tendered, at current rates money. We aim to sell for cash only.

R. P. HADWELL, Boston.
HALLOWELL BROTHERS, New-York.

GOD so LOVED the WORLD, that he gave HIS ONLY BEGOTTEN SON, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii: 16.

Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.—I John iv: 7.

I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake.—John ii: 12.

Musical Instruments.

STEINWAY & SONS Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble Building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

Financial.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the Notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this Loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But, aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a Special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no Securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 111 Broadway (1st floor, Trinity Building), New-York, pay special attention to the COLLECTION OF PAY, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY and the PROCURING OF PENSIONS.

The Remedy of the Age.

THE CELEBRATED "TROPICAL BALSAM,"

Prepared by CARRENO BROS. & Co., known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of diseases of the CHEST and THROAT, and externally for PILES, WOUNDS, and other diseases.

[Copy.] Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohlé—late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.—No. 83 Prince-st., corner of Mercer. James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohlé, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists. New-York, June 14, 1864.—I have made a chemical analysis of the "Tropical Balsam" prepared by Messrs. Carreño Bros. & [illegible], after a thorough examination of [illegible] it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of [illegible]. It contains nothing that can [illegible] to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, etc.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLÉ, M. D., successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

Full directions for use around each bottle.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

Bottles at 37 cts. and $1; will be sent by Express upon receipt of price.

Medical.

STARTLING! but TRUE.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot.

THE REV. CHARLES E. KING continues to send, FREE OF COST, his PRESCRIPTION for the *Prevention* and *Cure* of CONSUMPTION (in its most advanced stages); for the radical removal of *Asthma, Bronchitis* and *Catarrh*; and for *General* and *Special Derangements* of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Disorders of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Bowels*. Address, with stamp,

REV. CHARLES E. KING, STATION D., BIBLE-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

Full Directions and Advice accompany the Prescription.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICINAL PINEAPPLE CIDER—SANITARY DIRECTION, or a PREVENTATIVE OF SICKNESS.—The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes, old and young. It is not new to the Doctor, but is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person one year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring, nevertheless it will save millions from being sick. Is it not better to pay two dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctors' bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick? To prevent sickness, use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength, and give vigor and action to the system. Address Box 2,[illegible], New-York.

SPERMATORRHEA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

For the permanent and speedy cure of Seminal weakness, or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Loss, Urethral or Urinary Irritation, &c., the SPECIFIC PILL is literally

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY,

and has been publicly recommended by Professors Sanders and Keith, and other distinguished practitioners. Price $1 per box; six boxes (at once) for $5. Sent by mail.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John st., N. Y., to whom all orders should be addressed.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass'n., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Farmers and Others.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free

From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:

"*It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*"

HOW EVERY FARMER CAN MAKE HIS OWN TEA AND COFFEE FOR THE WINTER.—The undersigned will send the following TWO VALUABLE and TRIED RECIPES to any address on receipt of FIFTY CENTS.

I. To make AN EXCELLENT IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE for CHINESE TEA at a cost of TEN CENTS per pound from something growing on every Farm.

II. To make GOOD COFFEE resembling the imported kinds, and far superior to Rye, at TRIFLING EXPENSE, from vegetable cultivated in every farm or garden.—At the present high prices for Tea and Coffee, this will be found a GREAT SAVING.

Address THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL UNION, Box 4,282, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT—$75 A MONTH.—[illegible]